ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1995-96

प्रत्नकीर्तिमपावृणु

©

EDITED BY

Dr. K. M. Bhadri
Director (Epigraphy)
Mysore

Published by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India,

Janpath, New Delhi - 110 011.

Printed at the Tamil Nadu Government Press, Chennai – 600 079

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Price: Rs. 324 *Inland:* *Foreign:*

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PREFACE

It brings me great pleasure to place in the hands of scholars this volume of *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy* for the year 1995-96. This is the first report to be published under my editorship.

Ever since taking over the charge of this office, I have been trying hard to publish the pending Annual Reports with the help of my colleagues and friends. As a result, so far four such Reports could be published, the present Report being the fifth one.

Dr. T. S. Ravishankar, Dy. Superintending Epigraphist and Dr. S. Swaminathan, Assistant Superintending Epigraphist have ably assisted me through out in editing and making this volume press-ready.

Shri G. Srinivas Rao, Photographer of this office has shouldered the responsibility of recomposing the entire matter and preparing laser prints for the press. He was helped in this task by Shri G. S. Ravishankar, Stenographer and Smt. Seema Shrikantha, L.D.C.

I sincerely thank all these officials for their co-operation in bringing out this volume. I am also thankful to the authorities and the staff of the Tamil Nadu Government Press, Chennai for the excellent and timely printing of this Report.

K. M. BHADRI
Director (Epigraphy)

Mysore
6.04.2005

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
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Do.	Do.	Dharaṇikōṭa	B 1
Do.	Guntur	Chēkūru	B 4
Do.	Do.	Guṇṭūr	A 4-6
			B 4-5
Do.	Macherla	Dhūpāḍu	B 5
Do.	Do.	Nāgārjunakoṇḍa	B 6-10
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Do.	Cherakupalli	Ponnapalli	A 7
Kurnool	Koilkuntla	Ālavakoṇḍa	A 1
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	Viśākhapaṭṇam	A 8
		DELHI	
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	C 1
		GUJARAT	
Ahmadabad	Ahmadabad	Ahmadābād	A 9
Bhavnagar	Palitana	Loichandā	A 10
Mehsana	Kheralu	Vaḍanagar	B 11
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Vadodara	Vadodara	Vaḍōdara	A 10
		KARNATAKA	
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Mysore	Mysore	Mysore	C 6-9

Topographical Index of Inscriptions - *Contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
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Damoh	Damoh	Damoh	C 13-17
Gwalior	Gwalior	Gwalior	C 18
Jabalpur	Jabalpur	Jabalpūr	C 19-22
Rewa	Rewa	Rēwa	C 23-27
Sagar	Sagar	Sāgar	C 28
Tikamgarh	Niwari	Kuṇḍāra	B 25-28
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Do.	Gangapur	Gaṅgāpūr	C 73
Do.	Do.	Itāwa	C 74
Do.	Do.	Turkābād	C 75
Do.	Khuldabad	Khuldābād	C 76
Do.	Sillod	Ajanta	C 77
Do.	Soegaon	Baitalwāḍī	C 78-79
Nagpur	Kamthi	Kāmṭhī	C 80-108
Wardha	Samudrapur	Giraḍ	C 109
PUNJAB			
Fatehgarh Sahib	Fatehgarh	Sirhind	C 110-15
Do.	Do.	Fatehgarh	C 116-20

Topographical Index of Inscriptions - *Contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
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Do.	. . . .	Kalānaur	C 122
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Patiala	Nabha	Chhintānwālā	C 124
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Jaipur	Jaipur	Jaipur	B 29-31
Do.	Ramgarh	Jamuvān Rāmagaḍh	B 29
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Chengai M.G.R.	Chingleput	Mahābalipuram	B 32-33
Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	Adiyamāṇkōṭṭai	B 34-35
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Nagai-Quaid-e-Milleth	Kumbhakonam	Tiruviśalūr	B 38-47
Do.	Mayavaram	Porumūr	B 48-52
North Arcot Ambedkar	Arni	Vaṇṇāṅguḷam	B 53-54
Do.	Gudiyattam	Gūḍanagaram	B 55-56
Do.	Do.	Vaṅkagaṭṭūr	B 57-60
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Periyar	Bhavani	Paruvātchi	B 77
Do.	Do.	Pudukkāḍu	B 63
Do.	Do.	Veḷḷitiruppūr	B 64
Do.	Erode	Erode	B 65-79
Do.	Gobichettipalayam	Kūgalūr	B 80-81
Do.	Satyamangalam	Kaṇakkampāḷayam	B 82
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Do.	Kulattur	Kuḍumiyāmalai	B 88
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Do.	Tittakkudi	Āthanūr	B 98

Topographical Index of Inscriptions - *Concld.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
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Do.	Do.	Māpuḍavūr	B 100-04
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Do.	Do.	Tiruvaiyyāṟu	B 107-10
Thiran Chinnamalai	Karur	Pauthiram	B 111-13
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Tirunelveli	Sri Vaikuntam	Tiruppuḷiyaṅkuḍi	B 138-46
Tiruvannamalai	Polur	Gaṇēśapuram	B 147-48
Sambuvarayar			
Do.	Do.	Jalagaṇḍapuram	B 149-50
Do.	Do.	Tiruvēṅgaḍapuram	B 151-52
Villupuram	Sankarapuram	Mēlśiṟuvaḷūr	B 153-54
Ramasamy Padaiyatchiyar			
Do.	Do.	Pākkam	B 155
Do.	Villupuram	Eśālam	B 156-67

UTTAR PRADESH

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Bijnor	Najibabad	Sahanpūr	C 129
Budaun	Budaun	Budaun	C 137
Jhansi	Jhansi	Jhānsī	C 126
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ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

During the year under report, 10 copper-plate grants and 328 stone inscriptions were examined by the Directorates of Epigraphy at Mysore and Nagpur, the Zonal offices at Jhansi (at present Lucknow) and Chennai. Of these, the copper-plate charters are included in Appendix A. Appendix B contains 167 stone inscriptions collected by the members of this office. In Appendix C are included 161 Arabic and Persian inscriptions collected by the members of the Nagpur office. Appendix D contains the list of negatives of the photographs prepared during the year.

Dr. S. Swaminathan, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (presently Assistant Superintending Epigraphist), visited some places in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli Districts of Tamil Nadu and copied some epigraphs, of which Nos. B 107, 108, 109 and 130 are interesting. Shri Jai Prakash, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (presently Deputy Superintending Epigraphist), visited some places in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and his collection includes Nos. B 11 and 16. Dr. C. A. Padmanabha Sastry, Assistant Superintending Epigraphist (presently Superintending Epigraphist), visited some places in Andhra Pradesh and his collection includes Nos. A 1 to 3 and B 1 and 4. Shri K. Karuppaiah, Senior Epigraphical Assistant, visited some places in Tamil Nadu and his collection includes Nos. B 98, 99 and 101. Shri S. Rajavelu, Senior Epigraphical Assistant, visited some places in Tamil Nadu and among his collection Nos. B 153, 154, 156 and 157 are interesting.

In examining the estampages of the inscriptions noticed in Appendices A and B, in the preparation of the Report in finalising it, I was assisted by my collegues, Shri M. Jayaram Sharma (since retired), Dr. C. A. Padmanabha Sastry, Dr. T. S. Ravishankar, Shri N. Nanjundaswamy, Shri D. M. Nagaraju, Dr. S. Swaminathan, Shri K. Munirathnam and Shri K. Paneerselvam.

The Arabic and Persian inscriptions, listed in Appendix C were examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian inscriptions, Archaeological Survey of India, Nagpur. These inscriptions except for eleven items (Nos. 110-15, 121-25), photographs of which were received from Dr. Subhash Parihar of Kotkapura, Punjab, were copied from various places in Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh by Dr. M. I. Quddusi, Superintending Epigraphist (presently Director), assisted by Dr. M. Yaseen Quddusi, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (now Superintending Epigraphist), Dr. G.S. Khwaja, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (now Assistant Superintending Epigraphist) and Shri M. A. Siddiqui, Senior

Epigraphical Assistant. The list also includes a few noticed/published epigraphs as re-examination of the same has been found quite useful.

Some of the historically important inscriptions are briefly reviewed here.

COPPER PLATES

EARLY PALLAVAS. - No. A 1, a set containing 4 copper-plates with a ring and a seal, now deposited in the Department of Ancient History, Archaeology and Culture, Shri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, is said to have been discovered in an earthern pot along with remains of bones and skull while digging in the village Ālavakoṇḍa, Sanjamala mandalam (old Koilkuntla Taluk), Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh. The seal is in round shape with its two ends attached to the ring and bears a circular legend and some symbols which are not clear due to its worn out condition. It may be noted that the language of the legend on the seal is Sanskrit while the text of the charter is Prakrit mixed with Sanskrit.

The charter records the gift of land to a brāhmaṇa, Śivandajja by the Pallava king Vishṇugōpavarman for the merit of his family and for the longevity of his father Buddhavarma. King Buddhavarma was known so far from two other records. The first one, a charter from Guṇapadēya, belonging to the same family refers to *Yuvamahārāja* Vijaya Buddhavarman, son of Vijaya Skandavarman and his queen, Chārudēvī, the donor of the record. She is described as the mother of one [Buddhyāṅ]kura. While the second one, Chandalūru plates (*Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII pp. 233-36) refers to Pallava king *Mahārāja* Buddhavarma, son of *mahārāja* Kumāravishṇu and to his son *Dharmamahārāja* Kumāravishṇu ruling from Kāñchīpuram.

Palaeographically the Guṇapadēya plates have been placed in the later half of the 4th century A.D., while the Chandalūru plates were assigned to the 6th century A.D. Buddhavarman of the present charter which is in characters of about the 4th-5th century A.D. and in Prakrit mixed with Sanskrit, therefore, may be identified with *Yuvarāja* Vijaya Buddhavarman, son of Vijaya Skandavarman of Guṇapadēya plates. His son [Buddhyāṅ]kura, born to queen Chārudēvī, may possibly be identified with Vishṇugōpavarman of our present charter and the name '[Buddhyāṅ]kura' can be only an epithet borne by him like Laḷitāṅkura, Nayanāṅkura and others. Further, the epithet '[Buddhyāṅ]kura might have been used as a pun with intended meaning of the 'sprout of Buddhavarman', the literal meaning of the word being 'the sprout of knowledge' (*Buddhi* + *aṅkura*). With this identification, Vishṇugōpavarman can be better placed chronologically to be identified with 'Kāñchēyaka Vishṇugōpa of the Allahābād pillar inscription of Samudragupta.

The present charter mentions a number of privileges like *aṇṇōmasam*,

alōnakārikam, araṭhṭha-saṁvinayakam, apāra-paragōbalivaddam, achōllāka-chaṭa-bhaṭa-pravēsam and *ahiraṇṇikam* which are noteworthy and which rarely occur together in the inscriptions of that period.

PRITHVĪMŪLAS. - Nos. A 4-6, are three copper-plate sets discovered from Koṇḍavīḍu, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, now preserved in Bauddha Shri Museum, Department of Andhra Pradesh State Archaeology and Museums, Guntur. Engraved in characters of about the 6th century A.D., these records are in Sanskrit language. One of them is dated in the 25th, and the other two in the 43rd regnal years of king Pṛithvīmūlarāja. The first one which was issued from Taṇḍikoṇḍa is important as it refers to Mahā-Mēghavāhana. This family is known from Guṇṭupalle inscription referring to king Sirisada as the lord of Kaliṅga and Mahishaka countries. While the second and the third sets, issued from Nandivarddhana, refer to the land-grants to the *sākya-bhikshus* residing at the *mahāvihāras* established by the king himself, one at Tāṇḍikoṇḍa and the other situated in the middle and to the east of Guṇapāśapura hill. The Hyderabad Museum plates of Pṛithvīmūlarāja refer to a grant of a village by his son Harivarmarāja with the permission of his father to *bhikshu-saṁgha* residing at the *Mahā-vihāra* constructed by him at the foot of a hill in Guṇapāśapura (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 192 ff.).

Besides these records, the Gōdavarī plates in two sets, of which the former, belonging to the 25th regnal year of Pṛithvī Śrī Mūlarāja, refers to the grant of an *agrahāra* village Chūyipāka to the brāhmaṇa scholars versed in the *Atharvaṇa-vēda* while the latter of the same king refers to his son Harivarmmarāja donating the village of Kaṭṭu-cheruvula in Tāḷupāka-vishaya to the Buddhist monks of Guṇapāśapura (See Dr. S. Sankaranarayanan, *Vishṇukuṇḍins and their times*, p. 94-98).

EASTERN CHĀḶUKYA. - No. A 8, a set of three copper-plates with a seal, which is in possession of the department of History and Archaeology, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam was discovered from the Kottavalasa village of Vizianagarm District, Andhra Pradesh. The seal depicts the figures of the moon and boar at the top and engraved with the legend '*Śrī Anivāritasya*' below. Below the legend is the figure of a blossomed flower.

The charter records the gift of a village by the king to a brāhmaṇa scholar. It is an undated record, palaeographically assignable to the 8th-9th century A.D. Since the issuer of the grant, Kokkili, is described as the son of Vinayāditya *(Vinayāditya mahārāja priyatanayaḥ)* he may be identified with Kokkili II, the issuer of Munhēru grants referring to the country of Madhyama Kaliṅga which comprised the present districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam with its capital Elamanchili (*A.R.S.I.E.*, 1908-09, Nos. A 10 to 14). The territorial division Parvata-Bhōga-Vishaya mentioned in the present record might be the same as Bhōgapura or Bhogipuri-vishaya referred to in the Koṇḍuka-vilaṅgavāḍa plates (*ibid*) identified with the present Bhimunipatnam taluk of Visakhapatnam District.

MAITRAKAS OF VALABĪ. - No. A 2, a copper-plate charter, contains an order of the *Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna (I) for grant of land. The *dūtaka* was the *pratihāra* Mammaka, who appears in the same capacity in the seven grants of Dhruvasēna, two of Saṁvat 206 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 105 & Vol. XVII, p. 110 & plate), three of Saṁvat 207 (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, p. 206, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 323 and Vol. XVII, pp. 107 ff. & plate) and two of Saṁvat 210 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 109 and Vol. XV, pp. 256 ff. and plate). The writer was Kikkaka, who wrote several charters of Dhruvasēna, (see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 105, Vol. V, p. 206, *Vienna Oriental Journal*, Vol. VII, p. 300, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 323 and Vol. XI, Nos. II and III, Vol. XV, pp. 256 ff., Vol. XVII, pp. 107 ff. and plate).

This is the third grant of king Dhruvasēna issued in the (Valabhī) year 206.

CHAULUKYAS OF AṆAHILAPĀṬAKA. - The donor of copper-plate charter No. A 1, the *P.M.P.* Bhīmadēva, was also known as Abhinavasiddharāja. He is identical with the Chaulukya king Bhīma II. The charter records grant of four *halas* of land comprising two plots to the Brāhmaṇa Sūmiga. The first plot of land was bound on the west by a tank and Śrī Arishṭanēmidēva's garden in the field of *Brā'*. Vithaḍa and Gāṁgila. The reference to Arishṭanēmi-vāṭikā and its location in the field belonging to two brāhmaṇas are interesting. *Vāṭikā* generally means a garden. But according to Hāthibāḍa-Ghosuṇḍī inscriptions belonging to the I[st] century B.C. (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXII, pp. 203 ff.), *vāṭikā* stands for an enclosure inside which some objects of worship were kept. In this particular instance possibly an image of Arishṭanēmi, the twenty-second *Tīrthaṅkara* could have been installed and hence the place came to be known as such. This shows the religious catholicity of the people living in this region in the 13th century A.D.

The writer of the grant was *Ṭhakura* Vosarin and the *dūtaka* was the great minister of peace and war (*mahāsāṁdhivigrahika*) *Ṭhakura* Śrī Sūra, both of whom appear in the same capacity in another grant of the same king and same date (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, pp. 194 ff.). The *dūtaka* of this grant, Sūra appears to be the same person as the *dūtaka* figuring in another grant of the same king whose name was daubtfully read as Sūdha by Bühler (*op. cit.*).

REḌḌIS OF KOṆḌAVĪḌU. - No. A 7, a set of three copper-plates, is under the custody of Shri Ponnapalli Krishnamurthi, a resident of Ponnapalli village, Cherakupalli mandalam, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh. The inscription is in Sanskrit language and Telugu characters and dated Śaka 1330. It records the gift of the village called Ponnapalli situated in the Divisīma of Valanāṇḍu-vishya to a brāhmaṇa Śiṅgaṇārya, son of Piḷḷayārya, grandson of *Bhaṭṭa* Bhāskarārya of Kāśyapa-gōtra by the king Peda Kōmaṭi Vēma. The charter is stated to have been composed by the poet-laureate *Vidyādhikāri* Śrīnātha. Śiṅgaṇārya is described as well-versed in *Āyūrvēda*, *Asṭhāṁga*, *Nirōdha*, *Phaṇirāja-mahābhāshya*, *Mīmāṁsā*. etc. The above mentioned Śrīnātha was the court poet till the downfall of the Koṇḍavīḍu kingdom and later

moved to Rājamahēndravaram and became the court poet of the king Vīrabhadra Reḍḍi. During his early phase of appointment he is stated to have been the composer of all the grants issued by Peda Kōmaṭi Vēma which also include another Ponnupalli grant bearing the Śaka date 1326 (1404 A.D.). (See M. Sōmasēkhara Sarma, *History of Reḍḍi Kingdoms*, p. 520).

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

PALLAVAS. - The Chennai Circle, Archaeological Survey of India, Chennai unearthed a square stone on the southern side of the Shore temple at Mahābalipuram, near Chennai. It bears a single line inscription in Sanskrit language and Pallava-Grantha characters of the 8th century A.D. This inscription, No. B 32, contains the epithets of the Pallava king Rājasiṁha, *i.e.* Narasiṁhavarman Pallava II. These epithets are similar to the ones already found in other inscriptions from the same place as well as in the Vāyalūr inscription (*Ep. Ind.* Vol. X, pp. 6-7, and *ibid.* Vol. XVIII, p. 152).

Two hero-stone inscriptions, Nos. B 153 and 154, discovered from Mēlśiṟuvaḷūr, in Sankarapuram Taluk, Villupuram District deserve our consideration. These two inscriptions written in Tamil language and Vaṭṭeḻuttu characters are dated in the 24th and 29th regnal years of the king Kō-Viśaiyaparuman. The first one records that when the sons of Kuṉṟattaraisar of Kīḻkkōvalūr along with Siṅgamañchchiyar came and attacked, the sons of Nīlakaṇṭaraisar and the sons of Nakkiyār, the servant of Poṉṉamudaṉār, destroyed Ponnūr and died. This Kō-Viśaiyaparuman may be identified with the early Pallava king Siṁhavishṇu. Because a hero-stone inscription from Toṇḍamānūr in the Chengam Taluk records the death of a person Poṉṉarrevaru, son of Vanakōatiaraiśar, a vassal under Gaṅga Poṉṉakkaṉ in a battle against Poṉṉamudaṉār son of Nīlakaṇṭaraiśar at Koḍiyanūr in the 30th regnal year of Kō-Viśaiya Siṅgga-Viṉṉaparumar *i.e.* Siṁhavishṇu (R. Nagaswamy, *Seminar on Hero-stones*, p. 70). From this it is apparent that the chief Poṉṉamudaṉār, son of Nīlakaṇṭaraiśar who also figures in the record under review is the same person who figures in the Toṇḍamaṉūr record and the king of our inscription is Siṁhavishṇu, the early Pallava ruler. Incidentally it is interesting to note that the place Kīḻkōvalūr occurs for the first time in our inscription while the above said Chengam region hero-stone inscription mentions only the bigger territorial division, Mēlkōvalūr-nāḍu.

An inscription, No. B 107, of the Pallava king Teḷḷāṟṟeṟinda Nandivarman was copied from Tiruvaiyyāṟu, Tanjavur Taluk and District. Engraved on the south wall of the central shrine of the Pañchanadīśvara temple, it records a gift of sixty *kaḷañju* of gold by the king Teḷḷāreṟinda Nandippōttaraiyar to burn a perpetual lamp to the deity of Tiruvaiyyāṟu. The *sabhā* of Kārikuḍi received the gift and agreed to measure out one *uri* of oil daily by the liquid measure *Kumāramāttāṇḍaṉ*.

Inscriptions of this Pallava king are also available in the Chōḷa country. They are found at Sēndalai, Tiruviḍaimarudūr, Tillaisthānam, Tirukkōḍikkāval, Tiruveḷḷaṟai, Tiruvaigāvūr and other places, which prove that the Pallava ruler extended his sway over Chōḷamaṇḍalam. It is also important to note that in many of these inscriptions, the emperor himself figures as donor donating liberally to many a Śiva temple. However, his reign was short one, as he was defeated by the early Chōḷas and the Chōḷa rule was firmly established.

The king bore the epithet *Kumāramāttāṇḍaṉ*. The liquid measure which was used to measure out oil to burn a lamp was also called *Kumāramāttāṇḍaṉ*. In another inscription from Tiruviḍaimarudūr the king made a similar gift of sixty *poṉ* to burn a lamp called *Kumāramāttāṇḍaṉ*.

EASTERN CHĀḶUKYAS - No. B 4, a stone inscription engraved in Telugu language and characters of about the 9th century A.D., now exhibited in the Bauddha Shri Museum, of the State Archaeology and Museums Department, Guntur, is said to have been discovered in the village Chēkūru of the same district. It records the gift of a *puṭṭidramma* for maintaining a perpetual lamp (*akhaṇḍa-dīvi*) to Nanjuvālu (probably god Śiva) by *Samastabhuvanāśraya* Śrī Vijayāditya to the village assembly (*Uri-kāmpulu*). The numismatic term *puṭṭidramma* used here may probably refer to a coin equated to the value of certain measure of grain (*puṭṭi*). The king Śrī Vijayāditya may be identified with Ammarāja II, who ruled this area in the above period.

CHŌḶAS. - No. B 91 is an inscription of the Chōḷa king Parāntaka I, dated in his 31st regnal year (938 A.D.) and copied from the Vishṇu temple at Tiruvēndipuram. It registers a gift of 96 sheep for burning a lamp to the deity in the temple of Tiruvaindirapuram by Vāṇavanmādēviyār, the daughter of Rājasiṁha, the Pāṇḍya king who was an arch enemy of the Chōḷas. By 938 A.D. Parāntaka I defeated the Pāṇḍyas out and out and even reached upto Madurai as his inscriptions in the Pāṇḍyan region prove. It is interesting to note that another inscription (No. B 92) of the same ruler dated in the same year from the same temple records a gift of vessels worth five hundred *kaḷañju* of gold to the temple by the king himself.

The first record gives the name of the Pāṇḍya princess as Vāṇavaṉmādēvi. This name suggests that she was a Chēra princess, because this name is a title normally assumed by the queens and princesses of the Chēra family married into the Chōḷa and Pāṇḍya royal families. This is the only instance where a Pāṇḍya princess married into the Chēra family was called Vāṇavaṉmādēvi. The inscription under study might be a pilgrim's record. It is also important to note that though the Chōḷas and the Pāṇḍyas fought bitterly in the political front, they did not carry their antagonism too far, and were free to visit any important place of pilgrimage without any inhibition.

An incomplete inscription, No. B 131, of *Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsari i.e.* Parāntaka I from Gōpurappaṭṭi, Lalgudi Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District deserves our attention. Engraved on the east wall of the neglected Tirumerṟaḷīśvara temple, it records that the drummer of the temple Pādaśivāchāryan *alias* Nittippēraraiyaṉ, reclaimed a fallow land at the *dēvadāna* village (village owned by the temple) Neṟkuppai-kīḻūr for burning a lamp during the day time. During the period of Parāntaka I intense agricultural activity took place. Many fallow lands were reclaimed by philanthropic donors and it led to a boost in the production. In this case the temple land had been lying fallow for long. The drummer of the temple, instead of buying a plot of land frôm others, puchased it from the temple itself. The temple stood to benefit as its land was reclaimed and its yield was utilised for temple purpose.

Nos. B 57-60 are the hero-stone inscriptions found in a group at Vaṅkagaṭṭūr, a small hamlet in Gudiyattam Taluk of North Arcot Ambedkar District. Of these four hero-stone inscriptions which are in Tamil language and characters, the first and second refer to a cattle-raid in the 3rd regnal year of the king Vīrapāṇḍiyan *talaikoṇḍa Kōpparakēśari i.e.* Āditya II, while the 3rd and 4th inscriptions also refer to a cattle-raid without mentioning the king's name and regnal year.

The first inscription, No. B 57, refers to the death of Sāttayaṉ son of Vikkiramādittan *alias* Tiṉmacheṭṭi at Śōḷaṉūr in a cattle-raid. The second inscription, No. B 58, mentions the death of Sāttayan at Tiruvūṟal Śōḷaṉūr in the same cattle-raid. It is interesting to note here that the first two inscriptions refer to one and the same hero while the other two, Nos. B 59 and 60, refer to his two servants Perayan Muttaraiyan Kāri and Muttaraiyan Tumban, who were brothers and fought in the same cattle-raid.

No. B 105 is engraved on the left side wall at the entrance of the second *gōpura* of Bṛihadīśvara temple at Thañjāvūr. This fragmentary inscription gives an interesting and valuable information regarding the covering of *Śrīvimāṇa (Śrī vimāṇam poṉ-mēivittāṉ)* of Rājarājēśvaram-uḍaiyār temple with gold plate. The term *vimāṇa* in this record probably denotes the *kalaśa.*

The Uttara-Kailāsa shrine in the Pañchanadīśvara temple at Tiruvaiyyāṟu yielded a few Chōḷa inscriptions. No. B 108 is an inscription of Rājarāja I. It records the gift of various musical instruments to the deity Ōlōgamādēvi-Īśvaram-uḍaiya Mādēvar at Tiruvaiyyāṟu by his queen Dantisativiṭaṅki *alias* Ōlōkamādēviyār. The temple was constructed by the queen herself. The same inscription also records the gift of fly-whisks by Arumoḷi Chandramalli *alias* Gaṅgamādēvi, the hitherto unknown daughter of the king Rājarāja I.

Another interesting inscription (No. B 109) of the same ruler from the same place is dated in his 27th regnal year (1012 A.D.). It contains the order of the king

to his officials to provide two cashiers, two accountants and a bachelor attendant (*māṇi*) from the *brahmadēyam* villages of Poygai-nāḍu to serve in the Ōlōkamahādēvi-Īśvaram-uḍaiya-Mahādēva temple at Tiruvaiyyāṟu. Accordingly his officials obtained these personnel from the various local assemblies. The persons thus employed were given remuneration in the form of paddy.

In this record, the king himself issued orders to appoint service personnel for the employment in a temple constructed by his queen. In this connection it is to be noted that similar arrangements were made at the Rājarājēśvara temple at Taṅjāvūr (*S.I.I.* Vol. II, No. 70) and at the temples situated at Tirukkōvalūr (*ibid.* Vol. VIII, No. 858) and Mēlsēvur (*ibid.* Vol. XVII, No. 234). This shows the keen interest evinced by the king and his officials in providing requisite man-power to the royal temples for the smooth running of their multifarious activities.

An interesting inscription (No. B 156) of Rājēndrachōḷa engraved on the southern wall of Rāmanāthēśvara temple at Eśālam refers to a sale of land to Sarvaśiva-paṇḍitar, the *guru* of the king by the *mahāsabhā* of the village, Edār. It is already known from the Eśālam copper-plate (*A.R.Ep.*, 1987-88 No. A 1) that Rājēndra Chōḷā's *Rājaguru* Sarvaśiva-paṇḍitar caused the construction of this temple and donated lands for its maintenance. Further, according to another inscription (*S.I.I.* Vol. II No. 20), it is known that Rājēndra Chōḷa had made an annual provision of a large quantity of grain as *āchārya-bhōga* to the above mentioned preceptor Sarvaśiva-paṇḍita and his disciples who were engaged for performing worship in the Bṛihadīśvara temple at Thañjāvūr.

No. B 98 is engraved on a stone slab set-up before the shrine of Vināyaka in the village Āthanūr, Tittakkudi Taluk of South Arcot District. It belongs to the 32nd year of Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva. Palaeographically, it may be assigned to the 12th century A.D. and hence the king may be identified with Kulōttuṅga Chōḷa I (1070-1120 A.D.).

The record refers to the confederacy of *añju-nāṭṭu-paḍai-muḍaligaḷ* (military chiefs of 5 *nāḍus*) *i.e.* chiefs of Tiruppiḍavūr, Ūṟṟattūr-nāḍu, Kuṟṟakkūṟṟam, Mēlkārai-nāḍu and Mēṟku-nāḍu. One Ādaṉūr-uḍaiyāṉ is also mentioned. The chiefs met, probably to discuss certain matters relating to the deployment of army for the protection of their *nāḍus*.

No. B 101, written in Tamil characters of the early 13th century A.D., comes from the same village and engraved on the wall of the southern *mukhamaṇḍapa* of the same temple. It is an important record belonging to the 30th regnal year of Tribhuvanavīradēvar. This king may be identified with Kulōttuṅga III who ruled from 1178 to 1216 A.D., since 'Tribhuvanavīradēvar' was one of his titles. This inscription refers to the installation of the images of the god Sundara perumāḷ and goddess Pāvai-nāchchiyār in the temple of Tiruvanandīśvaramuḍaiyār by Dēvarāya

Aṇṇaṇ Chokkiyaṇ.

MISCELLANEOUS. - No. B 1, discovered in Dharaṇikōṭa near Amarāvatī in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, is a Prakrit inscription in Southern Brāhmī characters of the 2nd-3rd century A.D. It is found engraved on a pillar bearing a sculptural representation of a seated figure in the *ardha-paryaṅka* posture with two Chauri-bearers on either side and figures of two persons standing with a horse. The inscription states that it is the memorial pillar of Kaṇha, son of Sāmā, the *mahāgāmika* of Sa[tāmala], belonging to Māḍhara-gōtra. He is described as *āhitāgi-* (a fire-worshiper), *yajña-yāyi* (proficient in performing sacrifice), *nāga-piya* (loved by serpents or elephants) and as *apāpa* (sinless). It is an important inscription for it is in Brāhminical nature and the person Kaṇha, the *mahāgrāmika*, referred to seems to be an officer of high rank probably during the later Sātavāhana rule.

No. B 88 is engraved on the rock surface of a natural cavern at Kuḍimiyāmalai, Kulattur Taluk of Pudukkottai District. It is a single line label inscription recording the causing of the bed by one Korrandai. It is in Tamil Brāhmī characters of about the 2nd century A.D.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS

In the present collection, there are fifteen dynastic inscriptions, representing both the central dynasties like the Lodīs (1) and the Mughals (5) and the provincial and regional dynasties like the Bahmanīs (1), Āṣaf Jāhīs (2), Nawwābs of Ellichpūr (1), Nawwābs of Rāmpūr (2) and Wodeyars of Mysore (2). One of the fifteen dynastic records, belongs to a foreign dynasty *i.e.* Bārakzai Rulers of Afghānistān (1826-1929 A.D.).

LODIS. - The only Persian record of the Lodīs, No. 137, comes from Rāmpūr, a district headquarters in Uttar Pradesh. It is a loose fragmentary and damaged slab now under the possession of a local person named Intikhābu'r Raḥmān Khān, a resident of Maḥalla Thāna Kunda at Rāmpūr. It was reported in the last century from Budā'ūn, kept as a loose slab in the house of a person at Mīrān Sarāi (cf. *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1872, pp. 47-48 & *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. XLI, pt. I, No. I to IV, 1872, p. 113). On re-examination, it was found that this important epigraph with useful pieces of information, assigns the foundation of a mosque, a garden and a *sarāi* along with a well-tank ? (Chhahtāl), to Malik Nīkbakht Khān Jahānī, *Muqṭi'* (i.e. governor) of the region (of Budā'ūn) in A.H. 898 (1492-93 A.D.) during the reign of Sulṭān Sikandar (1488-1517 A.D.) for the sake of public welfare. The builder who is referred to as Malik Nīkbakht Khān Jahānī, is stated to have been a man of great qualities. It may be remarked and there is no doubt about the fact that the builder was a highly dignified official under Sikandar Lodī who held an important post of *Muqṭi'* in the Budā'ūn region.

MUGHALS. - Among the five Mughal records, No. 123, is a Persian inscription from Ludhiāna, a district headquarters in Punjab. It is a slightly damaged record, assigning the construction of a mosque to a humble servant 'Alī Ḥusainī in A.H. 976 (1568 A.D.) during the reign of emperor Jalālu'd Dīn Muḥammad Akbar (1556-1605 A.D.). There is no other information about the official status of the builder in the epigraph. No. 67 is a gun record in Persian from Daulatābād Fort in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra. The epigraphical text in three parts is very short, but historically of immense importance. The inscription pertains to the ruling time of Shāh Jahān but does not mention the name of the emperor. It is dated A.H. 1068 (1657-58 A.D.) saying that (this) is the gun of Shāh-i-Baland Iqbāl (*Tūp-i-Shāh-i-Baland Iqbāl ast*). The gun in the inscription is referred to as *Tūp-i-Fatḥ Jang* i.e. war-victory gun, its manufacturer being Muḥammad Ḥusain 'Arab (*'Amal-i-Muḥammad Ḥusain 'Arab*). (Plate VII).

It may be here added that Shāh-i-Baland Iqbāl was the new title of Dārā Shikūh, conferred on him by Shāh Jahān at the occasion of the latter's 66th lunar birth day on 3rd February 1655 A.D. (*'Amal-i-Ṣāliḥ*, vol. III, Calcutta, 1939, pp. 200-201; *Dārā Shukoh*, 2nd ed. Calcutta, 1952, pp. 127-28). Dārā Shikūh was the most beloved prince of Shāh Jahān and it was at this occasion that the former had been appointed heir-apparent and who occupied a gold-chair by the side of the imperial throne. Apart from the contemporary Persian court-chronicles, the dignified title Shāh-i-Baland Iqbāl finds recorded at the gun also in the Daulatābād Fort at the fag end of Shāh Jahān's reign.

As regards the manufacturer of the gun Muḥammad Ḥusain 'Arab, he finds mention in other epigraphs from Nāgpūr (originally from Asīrgarh in Madhya Pradesh) and Parenda also (*Arabic, Persian and Urdu Inscriptions of West India*, N. Delhi, 1999, pp. 175, 187; *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy* (*AREp.*), 1978-79, C-85; *Wāqi'āt-i-Mamlakat-i-Bījāpur*, pt. III, 1915, pp. 168-69).

Pertaining to the Later Mughals, is the Persian record No. 129, from Sahanpūr in Bijnore District of Uttar Pradesh. It is a damaged record, assigning the construction of a well in a garden, to . . . son of Rāi Singh in A.H. 1136 (1723 A.D.) under the supervision of Bishan Singh, the Superintendent of construction work (*Dārūgha-i-Iḥdāth*), during the reign of Muḥammad Shāh Bādshāh Ghāzī in the 5th regnal year, by incurring the expenditure of rupees one thousand and five hundred. This inscription provides valuable pieces of information, but unfortunately, the name of the builder is lost. Bishan Singh's official designation is indicative of the fact that he was posted in that region as the superintendent of the building works.

Another Later Mughal record of the time of Farrukh Siyar, No. 68, comes from the Daulatābād Fort in Aurangabad District, Maharashtra. It records the name of the gun as *Fatḥ Lashkar* along with its charging capacity. Its date in English

numeral 1638 (A.D.) hints towards the fact that the gun had originally been under the British possession.

While No. 1 is a Persian record from the *Waḍū Khāna* (ablution tank) of the Jāmi' Masjid, Delhi, pertaining to the time of Shāh-i-'Ālam II (1759-88). It is dated A.H. 1180 (1766-67 A.D.), providing us an interesting and rare type of information. The epigraph records that saints and people of God have seen the Prophet here. It further records that Muḥammad Taḥsīn, the royal eunuch (of Shāh-i-'Ālam II) enclosed the place as a mark of respect, desiring that this stone (spot) should become a place of pilgrimage. This enclosure is still intact with the epigraph at the *Waḍū Khāna* of the Shāh Jahānī Masjid, popularly known Jāmi' Masjid. This inscription is published without plate in *List of Muhammadan and Hindu Monuments* (vol. I, Calcutta, 1916, p. 147), wherein the chronogrammatic phrase is wrongly read as *iḥāṭa-i-jāi nishasht-i-Rasūlu'llāh* instead of *iḥāṭa-i-jāi nishasht-i-Rasūl-i-Ilāh* (the enclosure of the seat of the messenger of God).

BAHMANIS. - Among the provincial dynasties, the Bahmanīs are represented by a solitary damaged Persian record No. 34, not *in situ*, copied from the Jīwanpūra Gate of the city-wall at Achalpūr in Amravati District of Maharashtra. It records the construction of a new mosque in the region of Alajpūr (i.e. Achalpūr) by Malik . . . 'Atiq Ḥusain Shāh . . . Balkhī (at the order of) Masnad-i-'Ālī . . . Ulugh-i-A'ẓam . . . during the time of 'Alāu'd-Dunyā wa'd Dīn Aḥmad Shāh son of Aḥmad Shāh as-Sulṭān (1435-57 A.D.).

This is a new inscription of the Bahmanīs, so far not referred to in any available source. Now the record is the part of the city-wall built by the Nawwāb of Ellichpūr Ismā'īl Khān Pannī in 1775 A.D. (*Tadhkira-i-Raḥmānī*, 2nd ed., Achalpūr, A.H. 1415 (1994), p. 47). Besides informing about the construction of a new mosque and its builder, it records the name of the town as Alajpūr (i.e. Achalpūr), as it was called during the Bahmanī period. It is also to be noted that the mosque referred to in the record had been no more intact during the time of Nawwāb Ismā'īl Khān Pannī (1765-75 A.D.) who utilized the debris of the old structures and the present epigraphical stone was used in the construction of the city-wall and thus the exact location of the Bahmanī-period-mosque referred to in the epigraph, was lost.

ASAF JAHIS. - A couple of records belong to the Āṣaf Jāhī dynasty of Ḥyderābad. Of these, No. 69 is a gun record in Persian, copied from Daulatābād Fort, Aurangabad District, Maharashtra. This single-line epigraph simply reads : *Sarkār-i-Nawwāb Mīr Niẓām 'Alī Khān Bahādur*. It may be specified that this record belongs to the fifth Āṣaf Jāhī ruler Nawwāb Mīr Niẓām 'Alī Khān Āṣaf Jāh II who ruled during the period 1762-1803 A.D.

The other Āṣaf Jāhī inscription in metrical Persian, No. 38, comes from Achalpūr in Amravati District of Maharashtra, assigning the repair of the 'Īdgāh to

the local followers of Islām in A.H. 1299 (1881-82 A.D.), during the reign of Maḥbūb 'Alī Khān (Āṣaf Jāh VI 1869-1911) and when Mukhtār Mulk (*i.e.* Mīr Turāb 'Alī Khān Mukhtāru'l Mulk Sālār Jang) was the minister. It also mentions that particularly Muḥammad 'Abd Bārī and Khwāja Bahāu'd Dīn, took keen interest in the work. The text of the epigraph was composed by Amjad (Amjad Ḥusain Khaṭīb).

This inscription is important as it refers to the repairs of the magnificent 'Īdgāh with the full cooperation of the Muslims during the ministership of Mukhtār Mulk *i.e.* Mīr Turāb 'Alī Khān Mukhtāru'l Mulk Sālār Jang - a well known personality (1829-83) who had been the Prime Minister and co-regent of Ḥyderābād, 1853-83 A.D. (*The Chronology of Modern Hyderabad* (1720-1890), Hyderabad, 1951, p. 271). Amjad, the composer of the text was a local historian and *Khaṭīb* (preacher) of Achalpūr and his full name was Sayyid Amjad Ḥusain Khaṭīb. A history of Berār, *Tārīkh-i-Amjadiyya*, was written by him in the last century. This inscription is helpful for the account of the 'Īdgāh of the city the foundation of which goes back to the Tughluq period. 'Imādu'l Mulk, nephew of Muḥammad Tughluq was its founder in 1347 A.D. (*Pre-Mughal Berar*, Nāgpūr, 1982, p. 49).

NAWWABS OF ELLICHPUR. - Among the regional dynasties, the Nawwābs of Ellichpūr are represented by a single Persian record No. 36, copied from the tomb of Ismā'īl Khān Pannī at Achalpūr, in Amravati District of Maharashtra. The inscription records the martyrdom of Nawwāb Muḥammad Ismā'īl Khān Bahādur Pannī Afghān Sulaimān Zai Mahdawī, the servant of Niẓāmu'l Mulk Āṣaf Jāh, on 10th of Rabī' I, A.H. 1189 (11th May 1775 A.D.).

Here it may be added that the martyr Ismā'īl Khān Bahādur was the most famous Nawwāb of Ellichpūr (1765-75), appointed as governor of Berār by the Niẓām of Ḥyderābād in 1766. Later on, his relations with Ẓafaru'd Daula, the Niẓam's minister, became strained. The latter lost no chance to dislodge him from his post in Berār. Ultimately in 1775, the Niẓām issued orders, appointing his eldest son as governor of Berār and confined Ismā'īl Khān to the fief of Bālāpūr only. Ismā'īl Khān felt disgraced and refused to obey the order. Ẓafaru'd Daula was sent to Ellichpūr and the Niẓam also reached there in person. In the action which took place about 40 kilometres from Ellichpūr in the month of May 1775, Ismā'īl Khān was killed. This was the background which led to his martyrdom (*Epigraphia Indica Arabic and Persian Supplement (EIAPS)*, 1975, p. 57).

NAWWABS OF RAMPUR. - There are a couple of Persian records, Nos. 149 and 148, from the district headquarters Rāmpūr which represent the local Rohīlla Afghān dynasty of the Nawwābs of Rāmpūr. No. 149 from the tomb of Nawwāb Aḥmad 'Alī Khān records his death in A.H. 1256 (1840 A.D.) at the age of fifty-five. A poet with the pen-name Karam was the composer of the metrical text. While No. 148 pertains to the grave of Nawwāb Khuld Āshiyān (*i.e.* Nawwāb Kalb-i-'Alī Khān) who obviously expired in A.H. 1304 (1886-87 A.D.). It also records the name Maẓhar

'Alī Khān, the administrator of the grave. The two Nawwābs referred to above, respectively ruled during the period 1794-1840 and 1865-87 A.D.

WODEYARS OF MYSORE. - Regional dynasty of the Wodeyars of Mysore finds its representation in two epigraphs, Nos. 6 and 9, copied from Mysore, a district headquarters in Karnataka. No. 6 in Urdū, records the name Nawwāb Sayyid Muḥammad Tīpū Sulṭān 'Alī Khān Bahādur Naqshbandī Qādirī, Aide-de-camp and companion of Mahārāja Ṣāḥib Bahādur (*i.e.* Chāma Rājendra Wodeyar) of Mysore, and obviously records the date of his death, 26th June 1876 A.D.

No. 9 is a bilingual inscription in Persian and Arabic. It is an excellent calligraphical specimen, assigning the construction of a mosque for the army of the body-guards (*fauj-i-Khāṣṣa*), to Krishnā Rāj Wodeyar Bahādur, in A.H. 1339 (1920-21 A.D.). Here it may be added that this work of the Mysore ruler is an example of religious tolerance.

BARAKZAI RULERS OF AFGHANISTAN. - No. 120 is an epitaphic record from Fatehgarh (Sirhind), in Fatehgarh Sahib District, Punjab, pertaining to the time of the Bārakzai Rulers of Afghānistān. This Persian inscription records the death of Mīr Aḥmad Khān, a noble of high rank and a religious and pious figure, in A.H. 1307 (1889 A.D.). Speaking highly of the deceased, it also mentions that he expired during his posting as ambassador of Afghānistān in India and when Amīr 'Abdur Raḥmān Khān was the ruler (1880-1901 A.D.) of Afghānistān.

MISCELLANEOUS. - Taking the miscellaneous epigraphs statewise, of the epigraphs of Karnataka, Nos. 7-8 from Mysore, a district place and No. 2 from Śrīraṅgapaṭṇa (originally from Ganjam), District Mandya, are worth mentioning. Nos. 7 and 8 are Urdū epigraphs recording the death respectively of Mukhtāru'nnisā in A.H. 1259 (1843-44 A.D.) and Sayyida Bībī Zainabu'n Nisā in 1850 A.D. It is to be noted that epigraph No. 2 was earlier listed in *AREp.* 1963-64, App. D 281, with incomplete reading and omission of very important details, hence it was here included again with perfect satisfactory decipherment including all events and dates referred to therein. It is a long Urdū record kept in Tipu Sultan Research Institute, Srirangapatna, registering the martyrdom of Muḥammad Riḍā 'Alī Khān *alias* Bankī Nawwāb, *Mir-i- Mīrān* (Chief Head) of *Zumrā* (*i.e.* body-guard) of Tīpū Sulṭān, in the battle of Kadak (*i.e.* Gadag), following a musket-shot in A.H. 1213 (1799 A.D.). It also mentions the burial of the martyr in the royal graveyard as per the orders of Tīpū Sulṭān. It further records the relationship of the deceased with the family of Ḥyder 'Alī and Tīpū Sulṭān and grant of pension to the members of his family. This detailed epitaph concludes with the remark that 'Abdu'l Qādir Quraishī got all these details engraved in A.H. 1283 (1866 A.D.) with a view to making them public.

From Madhya Pradesh, among the miscellaneous epigraphs, No. 18 is a fragmentary metrical Persian record in three pieces, stored in the

Gwalior Fort Museum, Archaeological Survey of India, Gwalior, that seems to record the foundation of some imposing structure for learned scholars and dignified personalities, by Amīr Khwāja. The work appears to have started in A.H. 934 (1527-28 A.D.) and completed in A.H. 935 (1528-29 A.D.). No. 28 is a metrical Persian record from Sāgar, a district place, that assigns the construction of a splendid mosque, to Ghulām Qādir Khān in A.H. 1287 (1870-71 A.D.). From Rewa, a district place, comes a metrical Persian record No. 25, assigning the foundation of a library for public utility, to Khān Bahādur Ḥakīm son of Ḥakīm in A.H. 1309 (1891-92 A.D.). This record highlights the spirit of the builder for dissemination of knowledge to the people.

This time a good number of miscellaneous epigraphs have been copied from Maharashtra. Of these, No. 33 is a published (without plate) Persian record from Pātur in Akola District, from the Dargāh of Shaikh Bābū, recording the construction of this building (obviously the huge gate on which the inscription appears) during the time of Khān-i-Khānān son of Bairam Khān in A.H. 1015 (1606-07), who was by the grace of (Allāh) a successful and dignified (Deccan) governor, bestowing favours at the threshold (of the saint). This record reflects the devotion of the veteran Mughal general to the saint. Though this epigraph is publilshed but its reading given is faultly (*cf. Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* (*EIM*), 1907-08, p. 19; *Tadhkira-i-Auliyā-i-Dakan*, p. 529). The saint Shaikh 'Abdu'l 'Azīz Pātūrī flourished during the Tughluq period. He was the contemporary of Shaikh Burhānu'd Dīn Gharīb and expired in A.H. 791 (1388 A.D.) (*Pre-Mughal Berar*, pp. 25-26).

No. 76 is a recent installation, at the grave of Prince A'ẓam Shāh in the Dargāh-complex of Ḥaḍrat Khwāja Zainu'd Dīn Shīrāzī, at Khuldābād in Aurangabad District. This Persian record points to the grave as that of Shāhzāda A'ẓam Shāh who having got wounded in the battle of Sarāi Jājū, breathed his last and further records the chronogram *hāi Muḥammad A'ẓam*, yielding A.H. 1119 (1707 A.D.) for the year of his death.

No. 77 is a brief chronogrammatic record in Arabic, photographed from a *sarāi* at Ajanta in Aurangabad District. According to the inscription, the *sarāi* was built in A.H. 1142 (1729-30 A.D.). Muḥammad Khalīlu'r Raḥmān in his work remarks that Nawwāb Āṣaf Jāh I laid the foundation of Niẓāmābād, also called Ajanta, and built a mosque and a caravan sarai there. However, he wrongly gives the date A.H. 1141 for the foundation of the village Niẓāmābād (*i.e.* Ajanta) and the *sarāi* (*cf. Tārīkh-i-Burhānpūr* (Burhānpūr, A.H. 1316, p. 51). No. 72 is a Persian record from a local tomb at Phulambri in Aurangabad District. It records the death of a saintly person Shāh Walī in A.H. 1170 (1757 A.D.). Its text was composed and the inscriptional slab was set up by Sayyid Shāh 'Aẓīmu'd Dīn Qādirī son of Sayyid Walī Thānī, obviously the deceased. A badly damaged Persian epigraph, No. 30 comes from Bālāpūr fort in Akola District. Its surviving text records the construction of the (main) gate in A.H. 11[. .]. In other sources, it is recorded that Bālāpūr fort was built

by Ismā'īl Khān Pannī, the first Nawwāb of Ellichpūr and governor of Berār province under the Āṣaf Jāhīs (*EIM*, 1907-08, p. 18; *EIAPS*, 1975, p. 58, f.n.l). Calligraphed in beautiful Nasta'līq character is the Persian record No. 35 from Achalpūr in Amravati District, recording the beginning and completion of the mosque in A.H. 1178 (1764-65 A.D.) during the time of (Ghulām) Ḥusain. It may be here noted that of the same content and purport, a record was earlier copied from the same place (*cf. AREp*, 1959-60, D 71). (Ghulām) Ḥusain referred to in the inscription can be unmistakenly identified with Shāh Sayyid Ghulām Ḥasain Chishtī (1721-95 A.D.) who was the son of Sayyid Ghulām Ḥasan and spiritual successor of Shāh Muḥammad Ismā'īl Chishtī (d. 1753). He was a saint-cum-poet, leaving at our disposal several works in Persian and Dakanī Urdū (for his biography see *Dīwān-e Shāh Saiyed Ghulām Husain Chishtī Ellichpūrī*, ed. Dr. S.A. Rahim, Kamptee, 1998, pp. 4-90). From the place is the epigraph No. 39 that records the renovation of the same mosque in A.H. 1296 (1878-79 A.D.) by Annū Khān, the humble servant of the *khānqāh i.e.* hospice of Ghulām Ḥusain. From Niẓāmpūr in Amravati District comes the record No. 45, assigning the construction of a grand and auspicious 'Īdgāh to Jumdatu't Daula, under the supervision of Muḥammad 'Azīzu'd Dīn Khān, in A.H. 1265 (1848-49 A.D.). A poet pen-named 'Ashiq was the composer of the metrical part.

Some of the deceased mentioned in the epitaphs from the district headquarters Aurangābād (except two Nos. 70-71 from Daulatābād), ranging in their dates from A.H. 1217 (1802 A.D.) to A.H. 1321 (1904 A.D.) are : Shāhzāda Khānam (No. 59), Shāh Nawāz Khān (No. 49), Ḥusainī Begam (Nos. 70-71), Nāṣir 'Alī Khān Jama'dār Nāghar (No. 57), Sakīna Khānam (No. 60), Jugnī or Jaganī Khānam (No. 61), Aṣghar Bī (No. 62), . . . Ābādī Khānam (No. 63), Mustajāb Khān Nāghar (No. 58), Jahān Parwar (No. 65), Dulhan Jān (No. 64), Dhulfaqār 'Alī Beg (No. 66), Ḥasan Beg (No. 50), Ḥakīm Shaikh 'Abdu'r Raḥmān (No. 46), Mirzā Ibrāhīm Beg (No. 47).

Among various epitaphic records copied from Kāmthī, District Nagpur, No. 82 records the death of Ṣūbedār Major Muḥammad Ḥairat on 10th of Jumādā I, A.H. 1248 (5th October 1832 A.D.) while No. 81 registers the death of his son Muḥammad Qāsim on Ist of Jumādā II A.H. 1248 (26th October 1832 A.D.), just 20 days after the death of the former. From the same place, one more epitaph, No. 90, replete with as many as eighteen chronograms, which forms the entire subject-matter of the inscription as well, records the death of one Shaikh Ḥusain in A.H. 1308 (1890-91 A.D.). Each chronogram yielding A.H. 1308, is composed in such a way that according to the meaning, various aspects of the career of the deceased Shaikh Ḥusain comes to light. We get multifarious pieces of information about the deceased that he was born in A.H. 1233 (1818 A.D.) and he joined the British army as a soldier in A.H. 1251 (1835-36 A.D.) and served with great efforts and merit for fortyfour years. It is also recorded that because of his laudable services, he was honoured with the titles *Sardār Bahādur* and *Najm-i-Hind i.e.* Star of India. He was one of the spiritual successors of Sayyid Banda Nawāz Gesū Darāz (d. 1425 A.D.). He left Nāgpūr for Bhopāl where he was destined to breathe his last. It is also recorded that his bier was

taken to Nāgpūr *i.e.* Kāmtī (Kāmthī) for burial. Unfortunately, the name of the master-composer who wielded great command over composing chronograms is not mentioned in the epigraph.

Among the miscellaneous epigraphs from Punjab, mention may be made of No. 125, an epitaphic record in Persian from Chhāt in Patiala District, registering the death of Muḥammad Yūsuf son of Ṣāliḥ Muḥammad, in A.H. 1011 (1602 A.D.). While No. 110 is a sarcophagus from Sirhind, District Fatehgarh Sahib, recording the death of Ḥājī Muḥammad in A.H. 1014 (1606 A.D.).

Three loose epitaphic records, Nos. 116, 117, 118 come from Fatehgarh (Sirhind) from the tomb of Shaikh Aḥmad Sirhindī, registering both the dates of birth and death of Ḥaḍrat Imām Rabbānī Mujaddid Alf Thānī Shaikh Aḥmad Fārūqī Sirhindī and his two sons Ḥaḍrat Khwāja Muḥammad Ṣādiq and Ḥaḍrat Khwāja Muḥammad Sa'īd. The father Mujaddid Alf Thānī was born in A.H. 971 (1564 A.D.) and passed away in A.H. 1034 (1624 A.D.). The first son Khwāja Muḥammad Ṣādiq was born in A.H. 1000 (1592 A.D.) and expired in A.H. 1025 (1616 A.D) while the second son Muḥammad Sa'īd was born in A.H. 1005 (1596-97 A.D.) and breathed his last in A.H. 1070 (1660 A.D.).

Among the miscellaneous epigraphs from Uttar Pradesh, No. 127 from Āgra, a district place, is an epitaphic record in Urdū registering the dates of birth and death of the pious personality Ḥaḍrat Sayyid Jalāl Bukhārī who was the son of Sayyid Muḥammad Bukhārī and grandson of Ḥaḍrat Sayyid Aḥmad Kabīr (who lies buried in Delhi). It also records that emperor Shāh Jahān had appointed him *Ṣadru's Ṣudūr* (*i.e.* Chief Judge), bestowing the rank of 6,000. He was born in A.H. 1003 corresponding to 1595 A.D. and passed away in A.H. 1057 corresponding to 1647 A.D. The inscription concludes with the remark that the headstone at the grave was fixed in A.H. 1369 corresponding to 1940 A.D. with the efforts of Shaikh Khudā Bakhsh and Shaikh Allāh Bakhsh, the brothers of Shaikh Aḥmad Bakhsh, tobacco-marchant of Āgra. The biographical sketch of the deceased is given by Sa'īd Aḥmad Marehrawī in his work *Muraqqa'-i-Akbarābād* (Āgra, 1931, p. 60).

Another loose epitaphic record in Persian No. 128, comes from Chhanera in Banda District, speaking about the death of a religious person Yamanī Miyān in A.H. 1254 (1838 A.D.). The composer of the metrical text was a person whose pen-name was Ṣādiq and Muḥammad Ibrāhīm was the inscriber of the text. Four metrical epigraphs in Persian, Nos. 132, 133, 134 and 135, from Amroha in Muradabad District pertain to Shī'a Jāmi' Masjid, also called Ashraf'l Masājid. From the architectural and decorative points of view, it is the best mosque at Amroha (*Tārīkh-i-Sādāt-i-Amroha*, Vol. I. Hyderabad Deccan, 1934, p. 44). These epigraphs record the renovation of the said mosque during the period A.H. 1284-89 (1867-73 A.D.). The text of No. 132 was composed by Furqatī. It may be here added that the composer of the text was a resident of Amroha itself and his full name was Mīr Abu'l Ḥasan

Furqatī (*Hālāt-i-Sādāt wa Shajaratu' Ansāb*, Murādābād, A.H. 1322/1905 A.D., p.293). The composer of No. 133 was Ṣafī who took the help of Sharar for the chronogram of the renovation work *Ta'mīr-i-kul Jamā'at*, yielding the (starting) year A.H. 1284 (1867-68 A.D.). The two poets referred to in the inscription are Sayyid Muāmin Ḥusain Ṣafī and Sayyid Zuhūr 'Alī Sharar who find mention in the above work (pp. 292-93). No. 134, assigns the original construction of a small mosque, obviously Ashrafu'l Masājid, to Ḥāji Ashraf 'Alī during the life time of a versatile scholar and pious person Sayyid Muḥammad Siyādat. It further records that during the time of Maulānā Muḥammad 'Askarī and his brother Muḥammad Ḥasan (the sons of Muḥammad Siyādat), the said mosque was renovated and made spacious, at the recommendation of Dildār Ḥusain, one of the master architects of Lucknow, the renovation work having started in A.H. 1284. Here it may be mentioned that the original builder of the mosque Ḥājī Ashraf 'Alī primarily belonged to 'Azīmābād *i.e.* Patna and had settled at Amroha (*Hālāt-i-Sādāt*, p. 290). No. 135 records completion of the renovation work of the mosque in A.H. 1289 (1872-73 A.D.) and mentions the names of persons who had been associated with the work *viz.*, Mahdī Ḥasan, Faiḍ 'Alī, Ja'far Ḥasan, Muḥammad Bāqir, Zāhid Ḥusain, Asghar Ḥusain and Ḥājī Ḥasan.

Among various epigraphs copied from Rāmpūr, a district place, No. 138 from a local mosque, assingns its construction to Ghulām Jīlānī in A.H. 1197 (1782-83 A.D.). The builder of the mosque referred to in the inscription is identified with Maulavī Ghulām Jīlānī Khān Bahādur who was a prominent noble under 'Ālamgīr II and Nawwāb Faiḍu'llāh Khān (*Tadhkira-i-Kāmilān-i-Rāmpūr*, Delhi, 1929, pp. 287-89). Among the epitaphs from different tombs, Nos. 140, 144, 146, 142 record respectively the death of Mullā Faqīr Akhūnd in A.H. 1206 (1792 A.D.), Shāh Jamāl in A.H. 1209 (1794-95 A.D.), Imāmu'd Dīn Khān entitled Sulṭānjī Ghālīb Jahān in A.H. 1255 (1839-40 A.D.) and Shāh Ḥusain in A.H. 1259 (1843 A.D.). The deceased Mullā Faqīr Akhūnd whose original name was Shāh 'Abdul Karīm was a saintly figure and he was the son of Shāh Raḥmatu'llāh, born in A.H. 1143 (1730-31 A.D.). Till the life time of the Rohilla Chief Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, he stayed at Pīlībhīt. After the martyrdom of the former, he settled at Rāmpūr. Nawwāb Sayyid Muḥammad Faiḍu'llāh Khān, the ruler of Rāmpūr, bestowed on him the village Tāh on Murādābād road in *Jāgīr* (*Tadh.Kām. Rām.*, pp. 321-22). While Shāh Jamāl is none other than Ḥāfiẓ Shāh Jamālu'llah son of Sayyid Sulṭān Shāh alias Sayyid Muḥammad Raushan, who served under Bahādur Jung Khān, a Risāladār (the commander of a body of horse) under Nawwāb Sayyid Faiḍu'llāh Khān. The Rohilla Chief Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān was his spiritual disciple. Shāh Jamāl passed away on 3rd Ṣafar A.H. 1209 (28th August 1794 A.D.) (*Tadh.Kām. Rām*, pp. 96-99). As regards Shāh Ḥusain, he was the third son of Mullā Faqīr Akhūnd, referred to above. He was known as Miyān Ghulām Ḥusain pen-named Ḥarīf. He passed away on 19 Ramaḍān A.H. 1259 (13th October 1843 A.D.). (*Tadh.Kām. Rām*, pp. 293-94).

No. 151 is a record from another local mosque at Rāmpūr, assigning its construction to one Mardān Khān in A.H. 1261 (1845 A.D.), the text having been

composed by Nūr. While No. 152 is an epitaph from the compound of Rājdwār-kī-Masjid obviously recording the date of the death of Maulawī Ghiyāthu'd Dīn 'Izzat, the composer of the lexicon Ghiyāthu'l Lughāt, in A.H. 1268 (1852 A.D.). Here it may be added that Maulawī Ghiyāthu'd Dīn 'Izzat was a well known personality of his time because of his erudition. He was a great author and bibliophile. He was the tutor of the Nawwābs of Rāmpūr, Yūsuf 'Alī Khān (1855-65 A.D.) and Kalb-i-'Alī Khān (1865-87 A.D.). He expired at the age of sixty-eight on the given date (*Tadhkām. Rām.*, pp. 305-308).

A. – COPPER-PLATES – 1995-96

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH CHITTOOR DISTRICT TIRUPATI MANDALAM (Part of former Chittoor Taluk)					
1	**Tirupati.** – A copper-plate charter in possession of Dr. N.Krishna Reddy, Department of Ancient History, Archaeology and Culture, S.V.University, Tirupati. Findspot: Ālavakoṇḍa, Sanjamala mandal (Part of old Koilkuntla Taluk), Kurnool District. Impressions through Dr. C.A.Padmanabha Sastry, A.S.E., Southern Zone, Chennai.	Early Pallavas	Vishnugōpa-varma	Year 1, Hēmanta, *paksha paḍhamō di.* 5	Prakrit mixed with Sanskrit, Southern Characters	Records the gift of the village Khaṇhaṇappā-kuṇḍūra located in Mimali-raṭṭa in Chirippālikā-rajja to a brāhmaṇa called Sivandajja belonging to the Kāśyapa-gōtra as *brahmadēya* by the king, probably for the longevity of his father Buddhavarma. Certain usual privileges were allowed to the gift village. The gift was made in the presence of *bhōjaka* and other officials. In characters of the 4th-5th century A.D. Published in *Śāṅkaram* (S.Sankaranarayanan Fel. Vol.), pp. 67 ff. and plates.

A. – COPPER-PLATES – 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
2	Do. – Photographs supplied by Dr. K. K. Choudhary, Reader in the same department. Findspot: Not known.	Vijayanagara	Kṛishṇadēvarāya	Śaka 1435, Śrīmukha, Kārtika, Utthāna-dvādaśī	Sanskrit, Nandināgarī	First plate missing. Records the grant of the village Māḍaṁbāka *alias* Nāgalādēvī-samudra situated in the Kōnāma-nāḍu, in the Changalapaṭṭusī[mā], belonging to Āmūru-kōṭa in Toṇḍai-maṇḍala division of Paḍuvīḍu-rājya to a brāhmaṇa named Ōbhala, son of [Jā]kuduga, belonging to Vasishṭha-gōtra and Āśvalāyana-sūtra. The grant was stated to have been made by the king in the presence of god Virūpāksha, on the banks of Tuṅgabhadrā river after making the gift village free from encumbrances and taxes.
3	Do. – Do.	Do.	Śrī Raṅgarāya III	Śaka 156 . (. *ṛitu-bāṇa-chandra*)	Do.	Records the tax-free gift of Pālamaṁgalam *alias* Śrī Raṅgarāyapuram situated in Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam of Chandragiri-rājya to Śrī Veṅkaṭādri, son of Śrī Lakshmaṇa belonging to Āśvalāyana-sūtra and Viśvāmitra-gōtra.

						Published in *Śaṅkaram* (S. Sankaranarayanan Fel. Vol.), pp. 121 ff. and plates.
	GUNTUR DISTRICT GUNTUR TALUK (Presently in Guntur Mandalam)					
4	**Guṇṭūr.** – A set of five copper-plates now exhibited in the Bauddha Shri Musuem, Department of A.P. State Archaeology and Museums. Findspot: Koṇḍavīḍu, Phirangipuram mandalam (Phirangipuram Taluk, Guntur District). Impressions through Dr. C.A.Padmanabha Sastry, Asst. Suptdg. Epigraphist, Southern Zone, Chennai	Pṛithvīmūla	Pṛithvī Śrī Mūlarāja	Year 25, Āshāḍha śu. Pratipadi	Sanskrit, Southern Characters	Records the gift of the village named Kalavacheṟuvuḷa situated in the midst of the four villages *viz.* Vēlupukoṇḍa, Uṟukoṇḍa, Marddicharuvu and Atukūru in the Tāḷupāka-vishaya with all privileges and exemption of all taxes to the ascetics of *Āryabhikshu-saṅgha*, who performed *dhyāna-adhyayana, etc.*, and resided at the *mahāvihāra* at Varddhamāna, which was established by Mahā-Mēghavāhana, by the king, issued through *mahāmātra* for the merit of his grandmother. The grant was executed by the officers Hastikōśa and Vīrakōśa. In characters of the 6th century A.D. (Published in *J.E.S.I.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 71 ff. and plates and *Department of A.P. State Archaeology and Museums Epigraphical series*. No. 20, pp. 1 ff. and plates.

A. – COPPER-PLATES – 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
5	Do. – Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 43, Phālguṇa śu. 3	Sanskrit, Southern Characters	Records the gift of the village called Aṭṭaluvuḍu situated in the midst of the villages Karakuṇḍa, Kamsāryya, Velkuṇḍukuriki, Maṇivardda and Pallaveñcha, in Taḷupāka-vishaya to the ascetics of *Ārya-bhikshu-saṁgha* belonging to the 18 sections (*nikāya*) who had come from four directions and resided at the famous *mahāvihāra* on the eastern skirts of Guṇapāśapura hill for their clothing, food, beds, seats and medical treatment by the king from his provincial capital Nandivardhana. The grant was stated to have been entrusted to the supervision of *nava-karmnika* residing at Aparaśaila. The *ājñāpti* of the grant was Śrī Mūlaraja. Do.
6	Do. – Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 4[3]	Do.	Records the gift of the land at the place called Taṁgōḍu-naruva situated in the midst of villages called Tāṇḍikoṇḍa

						Vuppāḍu, Uppula, Vēlkuṇḍa-kuriki, Aṭṭaluvuḍu and Kaṁsāryya, towards clothing, food, beds, seats and medical treatment of the Śākyabhikshus stationed in the *mahāvihāra* at Tāṇḍikoṇḍa in Taḷupāka-vishaya for the merit (*anugrahārthaṁ*) of his son (name not mentioned). The gift was entrusted to a *nava-karmmika*, a resident of Aparaśaila. Further records the grant of 40 *nivarttanas* of land situated towards the east of Hastivāryya in the village Tāṇḍikoṇḍa and 10 *nivarttanas* of land along with a garden (*perumtoṇṭa*). Do.
	CHERAKUPALLI MANDALAM (OLD REPALLE TALUK)					
7	**Ponnapalli.** – A set of three copper-plates in possession of Shri Ponnapalli Krishnamurthi of the same village. Do.	Reḍḍis of Koṇḍavīḍu	Peda Kōmaṭi Vēma	Śaka 1330 (*kha-rāma-rām-ēmdu*), Sarvvadhāri, Āśvayuja	Sanskrit, Telugu	Registers the gift of the village called Ponnapalli situated in the Divisīma of Valanāṇḍu-vishaya to a brāhmaṇa Śiṅgaṇārya, son of Piḷḷayārya and grandson of Śrī Bhaṭṭa-Bhāskarāryya of Kāśyapa-gōtra by the king. The donee is described as well-versed in *Vēda, Vēdāṅga, Āyurvēda, Phaṇirāja-mahābhāshya, etc.*

A. – COPPER-PLATES – 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT VISAKHAPATNAM MANDALAM (Old Visakhapatnam Taluk)					
8	**Viśākhapaṭnam.** – A set of three copper-plates in the possession of Prof. C. Somasundara Rao, Dept. of History and Archaeology, Andhra University. Findspot: Not known. Do.	Eastern Chāḷukyas	Kokilavarmma	. . . .	Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannaḍa	Records the gift of the village Vechchhapaṟu in the Parvata-Bhōga-Vishaya of Madhyama-Kaliṅga to a brāhmaṇa scholar who was the *Mahājana* of the Tāḍatoṟu village by the king. In characters of the 8th-9th century A.D. Published in *J.E.S.I.*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 46-50.

	GUJARAT AHMEDABAD DISTRICT AHMEDABAD TAHSIL					
9	**Ahmadābād.** – Two copper-plates preserved in the L.D. Institute. Impressions through Shri Jaiprakash, Assistant Suptdg. Epigraphist (Sanskrit Inscriptions). Findspot : Tarabh, Visnagar Tahsil, Mehsana District. Acc. No. 1421.	Chaulukyas of Aṇahilapāṭaka	*Paramabhaṭṭā-raka-Mahārājā-dhirāja-Param-ēśvara* Bhīmadēva	[Vikrama] 1263, Mārgaśīrsha ba. 9, Sunday = 1206 A.D., November 26	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Records the grant, by the king, of four *halas* of land, two *halas* in the village of Vālimya and remaining two *halas* in the village of Kurulī situated in the Vishaya-pathaka with their boundaries specified, to the brāhmaṇa Sūmiga, son of brāhmaṇa *Jyōti*'. Navā on the occasion of the *Dhanu-saṁkrānti* for the increase of his own merit as well as of his parents. The writer of the grant was *Ṭhakura* Vōsarin and the *dūtaka* was the great minister of peace and war *(mahāsāṁdhivigrahika) Ṭhakura* Śrī Sūra. Published in *O.H.R.J.*, Vol. XLV, pp. 107 ff.

A. – COPPER-PLATES – 1995-96 – *Concld.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	VADODARA DISTRICT VADODARA TAHSIL					
10	**Vadōdara.** – Two copper-plates kept in the office of the Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Vadodara Circle. Impressions through Shri Jai Prakash, Asst. Suptdg. Epigraphist (Sanskrit Inscriptions) Findspot: Loichandā, Palitana Tahsil, Bhavanagar District.	Maitrakas of Valabhī	*Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna	[Valabhī] 206, Āśvayuja śu. 1	Sanskrit, Western variety of Southern Alphabet	Issued from Valabhī. Records the grant, by the king, of 70 *pādāvarttas* of land with certain wells in the village Bhadrālī in the Hastakavapra-prāpa to the brāhmaṇa Bhāṭṭi of the Chhāndōga-śākhā and Śāṇḍilya-gōtra, and a resident of Siṁhapura. The writer of the grant was Kikkaka and the *dūtaka* was the *pratihāra* Mammaka. Published in *J.E.S.I.*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 141 and plate, No. XXVIII.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH GUNTUR DISTRICT AMARAVATI MANDALAM					
1	**Amarāvatī.** – On a sculptured slab kept in the Central Archaeological Museum. Findspot: Dharaṇikōṭa, Amravati taluk, Guntur District.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Refers to the memorial pillar of Kaṇha, son of Sāma, the *mahāgāmika* of Sa[tāmala], belonging to Maḍhara-gōtra and described as *āhitāgi, yajñayāyi, bāmhaṇa, nāgapiya* and *apāpa.* In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.
2	Do. – Broken slab kept in the store room of the same museum. Acc. No. 266.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Reads : Line 1. *Sidhaṁ . . pa . . . .* Line 2. *pēvētasi . . . . . sa* Line 3. *budhā[ya]. . . . .* Do.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks*
3	Do. – Do.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Telugu	Broken and damaged. Contains a portion of the *praśasti* of *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Rājēndrachōḍa and mentions a feudatory (name lost) with titles *Chatussatāśīti-grāmā-vani-vallaba, Bhaṇḍana-Bhīma, [Āha]va-rakkasa* and *Vikrama-karkkasa.* Also refers to a gift of a lamp probably by a certain Buddhadēva. In characters of the 11th century A.D.
	GUNTUR MANDALAM					
4	**Guṇṭūr.** – Stone fixed to a cement slab in an open place in the Bauddha Shri Museum, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. Findspot: Chēkūru, same mandalam and district.	Eastern Chāḷukyas	Vijayāditya	. . . .	Do.	Incomplete. Records the gift of a *puṭṭi-dramma* for maintaining a perpetual lamp (*akhaṇḍa-dīvi*) to Nañjavālu (probably god Śiva) by the king to *ūri-kāmpulu,* the village assembly. Also records further gift of tax (*kōru*) for its maintenance by Koṇḍarājulu. In characters of the 9th century A.D

5	Do. – On a sculptural slab in the same place. Museum No. BMG 61. Findspot: Dhūpāḍu, Macherla mandalam, Guntur District.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads : Line 1. *Siddham namō Bhagavatō pari-niddhanasa saṁbudhasa vanīyanīya cha. . .* Line 2. 2 . . *ṇa chamdayasi . . ya chē.* In characters of about the 3rd century A.D.
	MACHERLA MANDALAM					
6	**Nāgārjunakoṇḍa.** – Broken slab kept in the store room of the Archaeological Museum. Acc. No. 204.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : Line 1. . . . . . Line 2. *[guṇa]vaṭhavasa kulaputa[sa]* Line 3. *rāño Dāmasiri-* Line 4. *ma Samakasa puta* Line 5. *Sadāisa para [mu]labhada* Line 6. *Pūdītasachhaya-thabhō* Do.
7	Do. – Do.	Ikshvākus	....	....	Do.	Incomplete and worn out. Refers to . . purisadata as *Siripavatādhipati* and *Māḍharīputa.* Do.
8	Do. – Do. Acc. No. 832.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Reads : *nē mahānuni manējani nigōdha abhisaṁ.* Do.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
9	Do. – Do. Acc. No. 290.	Ikshvākus	Chāntamūla	. . . .	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Incomplete and fragmentary. Contains a portion of the text referred to in the Āyaka-pillar inscription of the king Vīrapurisadata and mentioning the wife of the *mahāsēnāpati*, the *mahātalavara* Vāsiṭhīputa Kaṁdasiri of the Pukīya family. Do. *Cf*., the text published in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XX, p. 16, C-3 and p. 19, C-2.
10	Do. – Do. Acc. No. 788.	. . . .	. . . .	Regnal year 12, Śukla-paksha	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Badly damaged and worn out. Seems to refer to a gift of a *prasāda*, by the person probably a grand son of a *sēnāpati (pautras-sēnāpatir-yasya)*. Do.
	GUJARAT MEHSANA DISTRICT KHERALU TAHSIL					
11	**Vadanagar.** – Pedestal of an image of *Bōdhisattva* preserved in the Vadanagar	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Prakrit mixed with Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Records that this image of *Bōdhisattva* (on the pedestal of which the inscription is incised) is the gift of a nun *bhikhuṇī*

	Museum. Findspot : Vaḍanagar.					by name Sāsvatā to *chaitya-kuti*. Seems to refer to the Mahāsaṅghika teachers (*āchārya*). In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.
	KARNATAKA BELLARY DISTRICT HOSPET TALUK					
12	**Hampi.** – On the sculptural slab kept in the store room of the conservation camp near the Lotus Mahal.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Damaged. Seems to record the gift of the slab to the Chaitya-saṅgha, probably situated at Dhañakataka by the son of a local merchant named Dhamma, along with his father, mother, brother and relatives and friends. In characters of the 2nd-3rd century A.D.
13	Do. – Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged and incomplete. Reads : Line 1. . . . *vatāyā aṁtēvāsiniya Bu[dhā]ya pavajitāya . . . sanasa* Line 2. . . . *sa [gha]sa* . . . Do.
14	Do. – On the pedestal of a *liṅgapīṭha* in an open *maṇḍapa* in the excavated site of the palace complex.	Vijayanagara	Harihara	....	Kannaḍa	Damaged. Refers to the residence of the king and probably records some structural addition in a part (*bhāga*) of it made by a certain Chaüdaya. In characters of the 14th century A.D.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
15	Do. – On a slab kept in front of the conservation camp near Lotus Mahal.	Chāḷukyas of Kalyāṇa	. . . .	Chāḷukya Vikrama year, 19 [Bhāva], Bhādrapada ba. 13, Sunday = 1094 A.D., September 10 (The year was current)	Kannaḍa	Damaged and wornout. Refers to the gift of 80 *Lokki-gadyāṇas* to the teachers (names not clear) who explain the Purāṇas at a *maṭha* by a certain *mahāpradhāna daṇḍanāyaka* (name not clear).
16	Do. – On a pillar standing in the same place.	Vijayanagara	Kṛishṇarāya	Śaka 1439, Īśvara, Āshāḍha ba. 15, Sunday (Irregular)	Do.	Damaged and mutilated. Refers to the construction of a *silā-maṇḍapa* for the benefit of 12000 followers (*parivāra*) by the palace blacksmith named Timmōja, son of Mādōja.
17	Do. – On four pieces of a broken stone slab in the same place.	Do.	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Broken. Beginning and end lost. Contains a portion of the genealogy of Tuḷuva dynasty referring to Īśvara, his son Narasa and his son Dēvakīnandana (Kṛishṇadēvarāya). In characters of the 16th century A.D.

18	Do. – Another slab in the same place.	Do.	Mallikārjuna-rāya	....	Do.	Incomplete. Refers to Mallikārjunarāya, son of Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāya. In characters of the 15th century A.D.
	CHITRADURGA DISTRICT CHITRADURGA TALUK					
19	**Tamaṭṭukallu.** – A stone standing on the ridge of a field about 1 km east of the village.	....	....	....	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḻuttu	Reads: *Ēḷūr Mōnalan Chātaṇ.* In characters of the 5th - 6th century A.D.
	KERALA WYNAD DISTRICT SULTAN BATTERI TALUK					
20	**Eḍakkal.** – On the south wall of the cavern on a hill.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: *Pal-puli tātta-kāri.* In characters of the 5th-6th century A.D. Published in *J.E.S.I.*, Vol. XXV, pp. 9-10.
21	Do. – Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : *Veṅkō-malai Kachchavanu Satti.* Do. Published in *ibid.*, p. 10.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
22	Do. – Do.	Kadamba	Vishṇuvarmman	. . . .	Sanskrit, Southern Brāhmī	Records that the inscription was written for the prosperity of the members of the family and the lineage of the king. Do. Published in *ibid.*, pp. 3 ff.
23	Do. – Do.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Tamil, Tamil-Brāhmī	Reads : *Opaṇ-apa vīra-a.* In characters of the 2nd - 3rd century A.D. Published in *ibid.*, pp. 8-9.
24	Do. – Do.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Reads: *Kaṭumni-puta Chēra.* Do. Published in *ibid.*, pp. 7-8.
	MADHYA PRADESH TIKAMGARH DISTRICT NIWARI TAHSIL					
25	**Kuṇḍāra.** – Satī-stone lying loose in the courtyard of the *Durgaprāsāda.*	. . . .	. . . .	Vikrama 1412, Pausha śu. 2	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record the performance of *sahagamana.* Details not clear.
26	Do. – Wall of the first floor above the entrance gallery of	. . . .	. . . .	Vikrama 16[. .]	Do.	Worn out. Refers to a certain Amaravīrasīghdēva in lines 3 and 4.

	the *Durgaprāsāda*.					Other details are not clear.
27	Do. – Satī - stone in the steps of the Sundarī-tālāb.	....	....	Vikrama 1481, Āshāḍha śu. 5, Thursday = 1424 A.D., June 1	Do.	Damaged and wornout. The word *putra* occurs in line 4. Purport not clear.
28	Do. – Pedestal of the image of the goddess in the Siṁhavāhinī temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1778, Āśvina śu. 8	Do.	Seems to furnish the genealogy of the local rulers in which the names of *Rāja* Sahanapāla, Arjuna, Paratāpacharindra, Saṁgrāmasīgha, Dēvīsīgha, Durgasīgha and Durjanasīgha appear. Mentions the names of the villages Kuṁḍāra and Charindrapuri. Probably records the consecration of the goddess Siṁhavāhinī.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN JAIPUR DISTRICT JAIPUR TAHSIL					
29	**Jaipur.** – Pedestal of a sculpture preserved in the Government Museum, at Hawamahal. Findspot : Jamuvān Rāmagaḍh, Ramgarh Tahsil, Jaipur District. Acc. No. Misc. 289.	. . . .	. . . .	Vikrama 1128, ... śu. 10	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Worn out. Probably records the making of the sculpture and refers to Śrī Padmanaṁdi.
30	Do. – Stone slab preserved in the same Museum. Findspot Do. Acc No. 4/395.	Mughal	Jahāṁgīr	Vikrama 1669, Śaka 1534, Phālguṇa śu. 5, Sunday = 1613 A.D., February 14	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of the fort called *Rāmagaḍha-prākāra* adorned with wells and gardens by *Mahārājādhirāja* Mānasiṁha who was the son of Bhagavaṁtadāsa, grandson of Bhārahamalla and great-grandson of Pṛithvīrāja belonging to Kachhavāha family.
31	Do. – A stone slab (broken	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Badly damaged. Composed in verse.

	in pieces) kept in the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.					Numerals indicating the end of verse Nos. 1 (line 2) and 11 (line 13) are visible. Purport not clear. In characters of the 16th-17th century.
	TAMIL NADU CHENGAI M.G.R. DISTRICT CHINGLEPUT TALUK					
32	**Mahābalipuram.** – On a square capital stone lying on the southern side of the shore temple.	Pallava	[Rājasiṁha II]	. . . .	Sanskrit, Grantha	Mentions the epithets of the king *viz.*, *Śrī Rājasiṁhaḥ*, *Śrī Kshatrasiṁhaḥ*, *Śrī[Na]rēndra-siṁhaḥ* and *Śrī* . . . . . The letters of the last epithet are damaged. In characters of about the 8th century A.D.
33	Do. – On a rock surface facing the Varāha cave.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Tamil	Contains two lines mentioning the dancing girls (*kūttigaḷ*) of the temple. Do.
	DHARMAPURI DISTRICT DHARMAPURI TALUK					
34	**Adiyamāṉkōṭṭai.** – On a Tomb-stone in a field.	. . . .	. . . .	1846 A.D., March 21	English, Roman	Records the death of Captain J.W.Rumsey, who died at Adamancoṭṭah (Adiyamāṉkōṭṭai) at the age of 40. The Tomb was erected by his brother officers.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
35	Do. – On another Tomb.	. . . .	. . . .	1846 A.D., February 8	English, Roman	Records the death of Mrs. Rezeadounker, wife of Late John Younker, at the age of 37 at Admancoṭṭah (Adiyamāṇkōṭṭai).
	KAMARAJAR DISTRICT ARUPPUKKOTTAI TALUK					
36	**Āviyūr.** – On the north wall of the Śiva temple.	Pāṇḍya	*Jaṭā°* Sundara Pāṇḍya	Regnal year 5	Tamil	Records that the *ūrār* of Āviyūr donated the income accrued from the tolls levied on the merchandise for the repair and renovation of Rājendraśōḷēśvaram Uḍaiya nāyanār temple at Āviyūr in Vayalūr-nāḍu. Several persons figure as signatories. In characters of the 13th century A.D.
37	Do. – Do.	Do.	*Māṟa°* Tribhuvana-chakravattigaḷ Sundara Pāṇḍya.	Regnal year 11+3	Do.	Slightly damaged. Records a gift of two and half *mā* of land as *Iṟaiyili-dēvadāna* by Aḷagaṇ Aruḷāḷap Perumāḷ *alias* Śoḷagaṅga dēvar in order to provide food offerings to the temple and also for conducting repairs to the goddess-shrine

						consecrated by a certain Sūriyaṉ Podiyaṉ *alias* Suṅganāḍāḷvān. It is stipulated that the former's descendants should possess the cultivating right and measure out paddy as *mēlvāram* after remitting taxes. Do.
	NAGAI-QUAID-E-MILLETH DISTRICT KUMBHAKONAM TALUK					
38	**Tiruviśalūr.** – On the north *uttira* portion of Bikshāṭana shrine of Śiva yōganātha temple.	Chōḷa	Parakēsarivarman	Regnal year 2 + 1	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to refer to a gift of some gold for reciting the three *Vēdas* and one *Tantra*. In characters of the 9th-10th century A.D.
39	Do. – On the *jagatī* portion of the same shrine.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 11	Do.	Records the gift of 24 *kāśu* made by Aiyūr uḍaiyāṉ Poṟṟāḷi, a merchant of Kumāramāṭṭāṇḍapuram in Tiraimūr-nāḍu, for burning a perpetual lamp to the god of Tiruviśalūr at Avaṉinārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a *dēvadāna brahmadēyam* on the northern bank of the river Kāvērī. Do.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
40	Do. – On the north *bhitti* of the same shrine.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 16	Tamil	Records that an individual Puḷudiyūr-uḍaiyāṉ Tiruviśalūr Sūryan *alias* Edirmēṟ-Śikaṇḍappēraraiyaṉ of Puḷudiyūr donated 100 *kalam* of paddy to the god of Tiruviśalūr *alias* Śrī Avaṇiṇārāyaṇach-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a *dēvadāna-brahmadēyam* to meet the expenditure (of employing persons) for playing the drum *etc.*, at the temple. But the drummers headed by *Vādyappēraraiyaṉ* (chief of the musicians) and Bhaṭṭaṉ Perumāṉ did not receive the paddy. Then it was decided by the *sabhā* that they would contribute the interest of 50 *kalams* of paddy accruing on the endowed one hundred *kalams* of paddy to the above drummers for employing musicians to play the musical instruments during the ceremonies. Do.

41	Do. – Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Refers probably to a gift made by one Puḷuḍaiyūr-uḍaiyān Tiruviśalūran-Sūryan *alias* Edirmēṟṟ-Śrī-kaṇḍaperaraiyaṇ, the donor mentioned above (No. 40), to the temple at Amaṇinārāyaṇa-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam, a *dēvadāna-brahmadēyam* on the northern bank (of the river Kāvērī). Do.
42	Do. – On the west wall of the same shrine.	Do.	Parakēsarivarman Gaṇḍarāditya (Uttamachōḷa)	Regnal year 2 + 1	Do.	Incomplete. Records the gift of lands after purchase from various persons to the temple of Avaṇinārāyaṇach-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a *dēvadāna brahmadēyam* on the northern bank to perform sacred bath to the god, by the king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Śrī Gaṇḍarādittan-Madurāntakan. Do.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
43	Do. – Do.	Do.	Parakēsarivarman [Uttamachōḷa]	Regnal year 7	Tamil	Damaged and incomplete. Records that the king Gaṇḍarādityaṇ Madhurāntakan *alias* Parakēsarivarman donated 602 *kāśus* for feeding six brāhmaṇas at the temple in Tiruviśalūr in Amaṇinārāyaṇa chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a *dēvadāna-brahmadēyam*. With this amount several plots of land were purchased for the said purpose. It is also stated that one *kāśu* was earmarked for the stone mason who engraved the inscription on stone. Do.
44	Do. – Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 9	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Records that Aḍigaḷ Paḷuvēṭṭaraiyar Maravaṇ Kaṇḍaṇ endowed 1000 *vāśipaḍāda Īḷakkāśus* for *dānam* for instituting a grant to the *Chaturvēdi Bhaṭṭās* attached to the temple of Tiruviśalūr-paramasvāmigaḷ in the *dēvadāna brahmadēyam*, Avaninārāyaṇa-chchaturvēdimaṅgalam. The amount was lent out to a *sabhā*

						and the interest of 2000 *kalams* of paddy per annum on the endowed amount was to be defrayed to the *Chaturvēdi-Bhaṭṭas*. It also appears that a service named *dāna-vinōdan* was to be conducted in the same temple every month on the day of *Uttiraṭṭādi*, the asterism of the donor, from the interest. Do.
45	Do. – On the north *kumuda* of the same shrine.	Do.	Rājakēsari-varman	Regnal year 11	Do.	Records the gift of 28 sheep and one lamp-stand for burning a perpetual lamp in the Tiruppaḷḷikkaṭṭil *maṇḍapa* in the temple of Tiruviśalūr-perumānaḍigaḷ at Amaṇinārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a *dēvadāna-brahmadēyam* by a lady Mārāṇḍaikkalam, a resident of . . . . . ālaip-perunteru, for the merit of her brother Amudanmaṅgalavan, who was the *sāma-nāyaga* (chief) of a regiment called Kēraḷa Kuñjira. The above *maṇḍapa* was stated to have been built by Kēraḷa-Kuñjiraṇ. Do.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
46	Do. – Do.	Do.	Kōnērinmai-koṇḍān	Regnal year 6	Tamil	Incomplete and damaged. Refers to a royal order waiving the tax of 47½ *kaḷañju* of gold on 4¾ *vēli* of land which was endowed by the queen-mother at Vembaṟṟūr for providing 108 pots of water for conducting the sacred bath on every *saṅkrānti* festival. Do.
47	Do. – Do.	Do.	Rājakēsari-varman	Regnal year 5	Do.	Records the exemption of taxes such as *iṟai* and *echchōṟu* by the *sabhā* of Śaḍaiyarinallūr, a *dēvadāna-brahmadēyam*, on a piece of land at the village in consideration of 30 *kāśu* donated by a lady. The land is said to have been owned by the temple of Tiruviśalūr in Avaṇinārāyaṇa-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam, a *dēvadāna-brahmadēyam*. Do.
	MAYAVARAM TALUK					
48	**Porumūr.** – On the South *kumuda* of the ruined	. . . .	. . . .	Regnal year 13	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Naṁbiuḍaiyān. In characters of the 11th century A.D.

	Agastīśvara temple in the village.					
49	Do. – South *paṭṭikā* of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions Vaṇṇaiyūr Kiḷavaṇ and Viḷiyūr-Uḍaiyāṇ-Tiruchchiṟṟam[balan]. Do.
50	Do. – On the west wall of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to a grant of land. Do.
51	Do. – On the west wall, *jagati* portion, of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to a grant of tax-free land *(iṟaiyili)*. Do.
52	Do. – On the south wall of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to the village accountant *(ūrkaṇakku)*. Do.
	NORTH ARCOT AMBEDKAR DISTRICT ARNI TALUK					
53	**Vaṇṇāṅgulam.** – On the north wall of a Śiva temple.	Śambuvarāyar	Ēkāmbaranāthan	Regnal year 18	Do.	Incomplete. Refers to taxes such as *tiruttu-kaḍamai, Kārttigai-kāṇikkai etc.* Also refers to Ammaiyappaṇ, probably a chieftain belonging to the village of Veṇṇumaṇkoṇḍanallūr, a hamlet of Rājagambhīraṇmalai. In characters of about the 14th century A.D.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
54	Do. – On the south wall of the same temple.	Do.	. . . .	. . . .	Tamil	Built-in and fragmentary. Records the gift of 2 *vēli* of wet land as *dēvadāna-iṟaiyili* (tax-free land) to the deity Ammaiyappa-nāyanār for the sacred service (*tiruppaṇi*) in the temple. Do.
	GUDIYATTAM TALUK					
55	**Gūḍanagaram.** – On a hero-stone in a field.	Chōḷa	Parakēsarivarman	Regnal year 14	Do.	Refers to the death of one Aṉukkan, residing in the village Gūḍanagaram in [Kīḻadaiyaṟu-nāḍu] after rescuing the cattle. In characters of the 10th century A.D.
56	Do. – On another hero-stone in a field near Ōṭṭa-piḷḷaiyār temple.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Beginning lost. Seems to refer to the death of . . . Maṅkanūr-Amuḍiṭan after rescuing the cattle (*toṟu*) at Gūḍanagaram. Do.
57	**Vaṅkagaṭṭūr.** – Hero-stones in a mango-grove belonging to Duraisvami Naidu. No. 1.	Chōḷa	Vīrapāṇḍyan talaikoṇḍa kōparakēsari,	Regnal year 3	Do.	Records the death of Sāttayaṉ, son of Vikkiramāḍittan *alias* Tiṉmacheṭṭi, a keeper of sluice (*tūmbu-aḍaippār*) of

			[Āditya II]			Seṅkuṉṟam in a cattle raid at Śōḷaṉūr. Do.
58	Do. – No. 2.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the death of Sāttayaṉ Tiruvūṟal, keeper of sluice of Seṅkuṉṟam, while rescuing the cattle at Śōḷaṉūr. Do.
59	Do. – No. 3.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the death of Muttaraiyan Kāri, a servant, along with Sāttayaṉ referred to (in No. 58) above. Do.
60	Do. – No. 4.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to the death of Muttaraiyan Tumbaṉ along with Tiruvūṟal referred to (in No. 58) above. Do.
	VELLORE TALUK					
61	**Paḍaivīḍu.** – On a rock surface near the Perumāḷ temple on the hillock.	Śambuvarāyar	Veṉṟumaṉ-koṇḍāṉ	Regnal year 17	Do.	Records the assignment of *kaḍamai, nell-āyam, poṉvari, vāśalviṉiyōgam, āsupēdumakkaḷpērkaḍamai, ūsivāsi, iṉavari,* and other taxes collected from the *tirunāmatukkāṉi* land at Pūṇḍi *alias* Seyattuvāyittaperumpaṟṟu in Murugan Maṅgalapaṟṟu to the temple of Vīra-sampa Viṉṉagar emperumāḷ of Marudaraisar-paḍaivīḍu for the sake of food offerings and other services. In characters of the 13th-14th centuries A.D.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
62	**Vellore.** – On a loose stone preserved in the Government Museum. Findspot: Not known.	. . . .	. . . .	Kīlaka, Vaikāśi, 5	Tamil	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to refer to a gift of a village named Vīravayalkuḍi as *tirunāmattukkāṇi* to the *tāṇattār* of the temple of Rājēndra Śōḷīśvaramuḍaiyār at Uyyakkoṇḍāṇ Chōḷapuram. In characters of the 15th century A.D.
	PERIYAR DISTRICT BHAVANI TALUK					
63	**Pudukkāḍu.** – A stone standing in the forest area near Attāṇi colony.	. . . .	. . . .	Māsi	Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions Vaḍakarai-naḍu-kāval. Do.
64	**Veḷḷitiruppūr.** – On a loose stone slab in the Amman temple.	Rulers of Koṅgu	Vīrarājēndra	Regnal year 25, Āni	Do.	Seems to refer to the gift of land for performing the marriage (*tirukkalyāṇam*) and also for providing food offerings in the temple of the goddess Periya nāchchiyār by a lady Naṅgāṇḍi *alias* Aṟapa Selvi, daughter of Kaṇavāya Āḷavanda Kāmiṇḍan, a *veḷḷāla* of the

						village . . payyūr in Vaḍakarai-nāḍu. In characters of the 12th century A.D.
	ERODE TALUK					
65	**Erode.** – Stones preserved in the Kalaimagal Higher Secondary School. No. 1.	. . . .	Perunaṟkiḷḷi Chōḷa	. . . .	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to refer to the gift of oil for lamp. In characters of the 11th century A.D.
66	Do. – No. 2.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Probably refers to a royal order *(Kōnērinmēlkoṇḍāṇ)* mentioning the donation of lamps to a temple. In characters of the 12th century A.D.
67	Do. – No. 3.	. . . .	. . . .	Regnal year [4]	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions a village Maṅgalam in Pūnduṟai-nāḍu and another village Vīrapāṇḍiya-nallūr. Do.
68	Do. – No. 4.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Do. Mentions Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam and seems to refer to a gift by a person named Kaṇḍiyattēvan. Do.
69	Do. – No. 5.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Do. Refers to the coin *oṭṭachchu*. Do.
70	Do. – No. 6.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Do. Refers to a *tirumaṇḍapa* and the place Rājarājapuram. Do.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
71	Do. – No. 7.	....	....	....	Tamil	Fragmentary and damaged. Refers to the gift of two lamps. Do.
72	Do. – No. 8.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions Vīrachōḷaṉ and Kaṇḍiyadēvaṉ. Do.
73	Do. – No. 9	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions names of the signatories Kachchirāyan and Kaliṅga[rāyan]. Do.
74	Do. – No. 10.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to the sale of land and mentions Kēsari Nīḷan. Do.
75	Do. – No. 11.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to the gift of gold (*poṉ*) towards food offerings. Do.
76	Do. – No. 12.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions *Kīḻ-iṟaisēy*, probably a kind of tax. Do.
77	Do. – No. 13. Findspot: Paruvātchi, Bhavani Taluk, Periyar District.	....	....	Māśi	Do.	Do. Mentions the village Nallūr. In characters of the 13th century A.D.

78	Do. – No. 14.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains only imprecatory portion of the inscription. In characters of the 14th century A.D.
79	Do. – No. 15.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Mentions the name Tirumalaiyya. In characters of the 16th century A.D.
	GOBICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK					
80	**Kūgalūr.** – On loose stones fixed on the corridor wall of the Īśvara temple. No. 1.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to land-boundary and mentions Kūvalūr. In characters of the 13th century A.D.
81	Do. – No. 2.	....	....	....	Do	Fragmentary. Mentions 10 *paṇam*. Do.
	SATYAMANGALAM TALUK					
	Kaṇakkampāḷayam. – On a loose stone planted in front of Bhagavatī Ammaṇ Kōyil.	Rulers of Koṅgu	Kulōttuṅga	Regnal year 23	Do	Records that the artisans (*kaṇmāḷar*) of Eḷukarai-nāḍu met at Kuḷamāṇikkam *alias* Akkaisālainallūr and made an agreement regarding the making of ornaments by the goldsmiths. Mentions the name of Koḍuvat Taṭṭamalla *alias* Chōḷaperuntaṭṭāṇ. In characters of the 13th century A.D.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PUDUKKOTTAI DISTRICT AVUDAIYAR KOVIL TALUK					
83	**Irumbānāḍu.** – On loose stone slabs in the Īśvara temple. No. 1.	....	....	Regnal year [4·]	Tamil	Fragmentary. Probably refers to the gift of land and mentions the village Okkūṟkuḍi and the palace called *Māḍakkūḍal Kuḷakkīḷ* in Madurai. Do.
84	Do. – No. 2.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Agampa gachchavar kālaṇ, probably a personal name. Do.
85	Do. – No. 3.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions the boundaries of a land. Do.
86	Do. – No. 4	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to the goddess-shrine, *Tirukkāmakkō[ṭṭam]* and boundaries of a land. Do.
87	Do. – No. 5.	Sētupati	....	Naḷa, Āṇi, 2	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the worship and offerings made by Sētupati (a ruler of that dynasty) to the temple. In characters of the 18th century A.D.

	KULATTUR TALUK					
88	**Kuḍumiyāmalai.** – On the rock surface of the Jaina cavern on the hill.	....	.....	....	Tamil, Tamil Brāhmī	Damaged. States that the stone-bed in the cavern *(pāḻiyi)* belongs to Korrandai of Nāḷaḷ. In characters of the 2nd century A.D.
	SOUTH ARCOT VALLALAR DISTRICT CUDDALORE TALUK					
89	**Tiruvēndipuram.** – On a pillar inside the *ardha-maṇḍapa* of Dēvanāyakap-perumāḷ temple.	Chōḷa	Rājakēsari-varman	Regnal year 20	Tamil	Badly damaged. Mentions Tiruvaiyandrapuram. In characters of the 10th century A.D.
90	Do. – On another pillar in the same place.	Do.	Madurai koṇḍa Parakēsari-varman (Parāntaka I)	Regnal year 31	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the gift of 96 sheep for supplying one *uḷakku* of ghee daily for burning a lamp in the temple. Do.
91	Do. – On a pillar in the corridor near the *yāga-śālai* of the same temple.	Chōḷa	Do.	Do.	Do.	Refers to the gift of [96] sheep for burning a lamp to the deity at Tiruvaindirapuram by Vāṇavan-mādēviyār, daughter of Rājasiṁha, the Pāṇḍya king. Do.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
92	Do. – On another pillar at the same place.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tamil	Beginning lost. Refers to the gift of a golden pot weighing 500 *kaḷañju* and other vessels by the king Śrī-Parāntakadēvar on the day of performing *abhishēka* to the deity of Tiruvaḷindapuram. Do.
93	Do. – On the third pillar at the same place.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the gift of 90 sheep for burning a lamp in the temple of Tiruvaindira[puram]. Do.
94	Do. – On the outer *prākāra*, east wall of the same temple.	Do.	[Vikrama Chōḷa]	Regnal year 10	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions the usual *praśasti* commencing with *pūmādu* of the king. In characters of the 11th century A.D.
95	Do. – Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to a gift of sheep to the temple of Tiruvaindirapuratt-āḷvār. In characters of the 12th century A.D.
96	Do. – On the floor of the corridor of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to the gift of land free of tax (*iṟaiyili*). Do.

97	Do. – On a broken stone-slab fixed in the floor of the same temple.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions *karai* in line 3. In characters of about the 13th century A.D.
	TITTAKKUDI TALUK					
98	**Āthanūr.** – A stone-slab standing on the main road of the village.	Chōḷa	Kulōttuṅga	Regnal year 32, Āṇi	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Refers to the meeting of *añju-nāṭṭu paḍaimudaligaḷ* (the army officials of five *nāḍus*) such as Tiruppiḍavūr-nāḍu, Ūṟṟattūr-nāḍu, Kuṉṟa-kūṟṟam and Mēlkāraikkāḍu. Also refers to Rājēndrachōḷa- [terinda] - villigaḷ, the archers. In characters of the 13th century A.D.
99	**Āvaṭṭikuḍikāḍu.** – On a stone slab lying before the image of Vināyaka.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Seems to refer to some gifts made probably by Vēṭṭuvāṉ *alias* [Ja]yābharaṇā-pallavaraiyaṉ, the younger brother of Vēṭpuḍaiyāṉ Netiyāṉyāparaṇa-ppallavaraiyaṉ. In characters of the 17th century A.D.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
100	**Māpuḍavūr.** – On the left gate of the *gōpuram* of the Tiruvanandīśvara temple.	Chōḷa	Vīrarājēndra	Regnal year 3	Tamil	Records the gift of dry and wet *(nanśey* and *punśey)* land after making it free from all taxes, probably to the temple of Tiruvanandīśvara by a chief (*sāmanta muḍali).* In characters of the 12th century A.D.
101	Do. – *Mukhamaṇḍapa,* south wall of the same temple.	Do.	Tribhuvana-vīradēvar (Kulōttuṅga III)	Regnal year 30	Do.	Records the installation of deities Sundaraperumāḷ and Pāvaināchchiyār in the temple of Tiruvanandīśvaramuḍaiyār at Puḍavūr by one Dēvarāya Aṇṇaṇ Uḍaiyār. Do.
102	Do. – Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Beginning lost and incomplete. Contains part of the *praśasti* and refers to a gift of 10 *vēli* of land to the god Tiruvanandīśvaramuḍaiyār at Puḍavūr. Do.
103	Do. – West wall of the Trailōkyasundarī Amman shrine of the same temple.	....	....	Vaikāśi, 1st day	Do.	Do. Seems to register a gift of dry and wet land (*nanśey* and *punśey)* to the goddess Periya-nāchchiyār at Piḍavūr

						which was entrusted to the temple officials. Do.
104	Do. – North wall of the same shrine.	. . . .	Tribhuvana-chakravartigaḷ	. . . .	Do.	Damaged. Records the gift of a *kāśu* by Milāḍakularāyar and Irungōḷadēvar which was received by the temple priests Bālāsriyan Āḍavalladēva Bhaṭṭaṇ, Toṇḍi Kulōttuṅga Bhaṭṭaṇ, Tiruvaraṅga dēva Bhaṭṭaṇ and Āḍavallāṉṉāṟppatteṉṉāyira Bhaṭṭaṇ for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of Tiruvanandīśvaram-uḍaiyār at Piḍavūr. Do.
	THANJAVUR DISTRICT THANJAVUR TALUK					
105	**Thañjāvūr.** – Bṛihadīśvara temple. On the left entrance of the second *gōpura.*	Chōḷa	Rājarāja	. . . .	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the gilding of *Śrīvimāna* of Rājarājēśvaram-uḍaiyār temple. In characters of the 10th-11th century A.D.
106	Do. – On a step of the Bell Tower (near the Art gallery).	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Built-in and damaged. Refers to a certain Vīrachōḷa. In characters of the 11th-12th century A.D.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
107	**Tiruvaiyyāṟu.** – Pañchanadīśvara temple. On the south wall, central shrine.	Pallava	Nandipōttaraiyaṟ of Teḷḷāṟu (Nandivrman)	. . . .	Tamil	Records a gift of ten *kaḷañju* of gold by Teḷḷāṟu-ēṟinda Nandippōttaraiyaṟ to burn a perpetual lamp to the deity Mahādēva of Tiruvaiyyāṟu. The *sabhā* of Kārikuḍi agreed to measure out an *uri* of oil daily by the measure *Kumāramārttāṇḍaṉ*. With that amount 10 *mā* of land was bought from Naṉṉan Śirunambi Maṇalūrndu apparently for the same purpose. In characters of about the 10th century A.D. Published in *Q.J.M.S.*, Vol.76, pp. 92 ff.
108	Do. – On the south wall of the Uttara Kailāsa shrine in the same temple.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja I	Regnal year 28	Do.	Begins with the *praśasti* of the king *tirumagaḷ pōla*. Records the gift of various musical instruments such as gong and drum to the deity Olōgamādēvi Īśvaram-uḍaiya Mahādēvar at Tiruvaiyyāṟu in Poygai-nāḍu (a sub-division of) Rājēndrasiṁha-vaḷanādu by the queen of Rājarāja, Dantisativiṭaṅki *alias* Olōkamahādēviyār. As many as six

						gongs of different weights were donated. It also registers a gift of a golden fly-whisk weighing 34 *kaḷañju* and a *mañjāḍi* by Arumoḷi Chandramalli *alias* Gaṅgamādēvi, the daughter of the king Rājarāja I. She also donated a lamp. Also states that a lady Āchaṇaṇ Elvaiyār donated a silver vessel to the temple. In characters of about the 11th century A.D.
109	Do. – On the west wall of the same shrine.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 27	Do.	Records the royal order to the officials, Parāntaka-Mūvēndavēḷār Dēvan Kuḍaiyār and others to provide various offcials from the *brahmadēya* villages of Poygai-nāḍu for the Olōgamahādēvi Īśvaram-uḍaiyār temple at Tiruvayyāṟu in Poygai-nāḍu (a sub-division of) Rājēndrasiṁha-vaḷanāḍu. Accordingly, the *sabhā* of Olōgāḍitta-chaturvēdimaṅgalam was to supply an accountant, the *sabhā* of Paṇaiyūr Kiḷaichchēri, an accountant, the *sabhā* of Alaiyūr, a treasurer, and the *sabhā* of Paṇivada-maṅgalam, a treasurer. Likewise the other *sabhās* were to supply other personnel. Do. Published in *Q.J.M.S.*, Vol. 89, pp. 103 ff.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
110	Do. – On the south wall of the same shrine.	Chōḷa	Rājēndra I	Regnal year 3	Tamil	Registers a gift of seven lamps of various sizes and finesse by Dantisattiviṭaṅkiyār *alias* Olōgamādēviyār, the consort of Rājarājadēvar (I) to the deity Olōgamahādēvi Īśvaram Uḍaiya Mahādēva at Tiruvaiyyāṟu in Poygai-nāḍu (a sub-division of) Rājēndrasiṁha-vaḷanāḍu. Do.
	THIRAN CHINNNAMALAI DISTRICT KARUR TALUK					
111	**Pauthiram.** – On a loose stone-slab at a well in the village.	Pāṇḍya	Vīrapāṇḍyadēva	Regnal year 22 + 1	Do.	Records that Teṟṟiyūr Vēḷār of Taṭṭai[yūr]-nāḍu caused a well to be dug for the sacred-bath of the deity (*tirumañjanak-kiṇaṟu*) at the temple of Pāchchil Nāyanār of Pauthiram. In characters of the 13th century A.D.
112	Do. – On a loose stone in a field.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to a rivulet (*siṟṟāṟu*). Do.

113	Do. – On a loose stone-slab in the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to a gift by Ariyāṇḍār. In characters of the 14th century A.D.
114	**Settipālayam.** – On a door-jamb of Kuṉṟīśvaramuḍaiyār temple on the hill.	Pāṇḍya	Vīrapāṇḍya	Regnal year 10	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Refers to the village Vēḷḷūr *alias* Irumuḍi Śōlapuram in Veṅkāla-nāḍu, a sub-division of Vīra Śōḷa-maṇḍalam. In characters of the 13th century A.D.
115	Do. – On a loose stone in front of the same temple.	Vijayanagara	Vīra Bukkaṇṇa	....	Do.	Do. Mentions a temple and a deity Piḷḷaiyār with reference to a gift of land. In characters of the 15th century A.D.
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT ARIYALUR TALUK					
116	**Gaṇḍarāditam.** – East wall of *mahā-maṇḍapam*, of the Chokkanāthar temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Beginning lost and damaged. Stones are jumbled. Seems to refer to the sale of land by the *Peruṅguṛi Mahāsabhaiyār* to Rāmadēvi Naṅgai. Also names certain individuals. In characters of about the 10th century A.D.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
117	Do. – A stone-slab in front of the Māriammaṇ temple.	....	....	....	Tamil	Fragmentary and damaged. Refers to Tiruvaḍigaḷ Nāgan *alias* Vīranāraṇaṇ, an official (*madhyastha*) belonging to the temple (*Śrīkoil*). In characters of the 12th century A.D.
118	Do. – On a broken stone in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions *eḍai* (weight). Do.
119	Do. – A stone-slab in front of the Lakshmīnārāyaṇa Perumāḷ temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Incomplete. Seems to refer to the construction of a pillar by an official of a *nāḍu*. In characters of the 13th century A.D.
120	**Kāmarasavalli.** – Saundarīśvara temple. Right side pillar of the *mukha-maṇḍapa*.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the erection of a pillar in the temple by Malayapperumāḷ Amarak-kōṇār, belonging to the Sruitimāṇ community of the village Nuṇaṅ-kurichchi. In characters of the 16th century A.D.
121	Do. – Do. *Mahāmaṇḍapa*,	Chōḷa	Vikrama[chōḷa]	Regnal year 14	Do.	Incomplete and beginning lost. Contains

	north wall.					a portion of the *praśasti*. Records the gift of 10 *kaḷañju* of gold for burning a perpetual lamp to the god of Kāmarasavalli-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. a *brahmadēya* in Vikramachōḷa-vaḷanāḍu. The Śivabrāhmaṇas (names given) of the temple received the gift and agreed to burn the lamp. In characters of the 12th century A.D.
122	Do. – Do. Do. West wall.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Records the construction of a *maṇḍapa* in front of the (shrine of) deity Iḷaiya Piḷḷaiyār (Lord Muruga) by Aṟaiyaṉ Tiruvaraṅgamuḍaiyāṉ *alias* Ammaiya Nal Sembayattāyar. In characters of the 16th century A.D.
123	Do. – Do. On the right door jamb.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to record some gift made to god [Tiru]kkōḍīśvara by a certain army official (*Daṇḍanāyakkar*). In characters of the 15th - 16th century A.D.
124	Do. – On a broken stone slab lying on the path near Nandi shrine of the same temple.	Chōḷa	. . . rājadēva	. . . .	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions the names of god [Ti]rukkōḍīśvara and the king. In characters of the 12th century A.D.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
125	Do. – Another broken stone at the same place.	....	....	....	Tamil	Do. Mentions the place [Ki]ḷāttūr Kiḷaṇūr. Do.
126	Do. – On the step leading to Bālāmbikai Ammaṇ shrine in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions 1/2 *kāṇi* of land and *tirunāmattukkāṇi* (land-grant). Also refers to the hamlet Āthanūr and a lake. Do.
127	Do. – A broken stone-slab standing in front of the same shrine.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to register a gift of certain *kāṇi* of land. Do.
128	Do. – A broken stone-slab standing on the path leading to the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to the boundaries of a land. Do.
129	Do. – Another broken stone lying at the same place.	....	....	Regnal year 2.	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the god (*nāyanār*) whose name is incomplete. Do.
	LALGUDI TALUK					
130	**Gōpurappaṭṭi.** – Tirumēṟṟaḷīśvara temple. On the north	Chōḷa	Rājakēsari-varman	Regnal year 2	Do.	This inscription registers a gift of 7 *kaḷañju* of gold weighed by *pāchchiṟkal*

	wall of the *mukhamaṇḍapa.*					by the dancing girl of the Tirumēṟṟaḷīśvara Āḷvār temple to burn a lamp during the day time in the temple. With that amount a piece of land was bought and reclaimed. The temple manager Śiṅgaṇāchchan undertook the responsibility of maintaining the said lamp out of the produce of the land. In characters of the 10th century A.D.
131	Do. – Do. On the east wall of the same *maṇḍapa.*	Do.	Madurai koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I)	Regnal year 36	Do.	Incomplete. States that Pādaśiva Āchāryaṇ *alias* Nittip[pē]ṟiyen, a drummer of the temple reclaimed the temple land for burning a lamp during the day time to Tirumēṟṟaḷi Mahādēva of Maḷa-nāḍu. Do.
132	Do. – Do. Do.	....	....	Regnal year 9, Aippasi, Vishu	Do	Built-in. Records a gift of 45 sheep by a lady, Nāgaṇ Peṟṟāḷ to burn a lamp during the day time to the deity for the merit of her son Saṅkan Paṭṭili from the commencement of Aippagai and Vishu months. Do.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI TALUK					
133	**Tiruchirappalli.** – Loose stone-slabs kept in the Govt. Museum. No. 1.	....	....	....	Tamil	Fragmentary and damaged. Mentions the names of Vīrachōḷadēvar and the river Veḷḷāṟu. In characters of about the 12th century A.D.
134	Do. – No. 2.	....	....	Śubhakṛit, Kārttigai	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to a gift to the Perumāḷ temple. In characters of about the 16th century A.D.
135	Do. – No. 3.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Retains only a portion of the imprecation. Probably refers to a gift of land. In characters of about the 18th century A.D.
136	Do. – No. 4.	....	....	....	Do.	States that a *maṇḍapa* was caused to be constructed by Kiḷavaṇ Nārāṇan Kārai Kaṟpagam, a resident of Vēḷūr in Vaṇḍāḷai Vēḷūr-kūṟṟam (a sub-division of) Rājēṇdrachōḷa-vaḷanāḍu. In characters of the 10th-11th century A.D.

137	Do. – On a boulder just below the Vināyaka temple, on the rock-fort.	....	....	....	Do.	This inscription pronounces a curse on those who do not heed to the advice (?) and those who open (the cave ?). All the persons including Gurunāthan and Śrīmahēśvaraṇ will incur the sin if they open. A certain Sōmēśvaradēvaṇ is mentioned. In characters of the 12th-13th century A.D.
	TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT SRI VAIKUNTAM TALUK					
138	**Tiruppuḷiyaṅkuḍi.** – On the southern inner wall, *ardhamaṇḍapa* of Nammāḻvār temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to a sale of land. In characters of the 13th century A.D.
139	Do. – Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to tax-free land and mentions Uraiyūr-kūṟṟam in Kēraḷāntaka-vaḷanāḍu. Do.
140	Do. – On a stone slab in the outer *prākara* of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to the gift of land as *dēvadāna-iṟaiyili* to the Āḻvār temple. Also mentions the boundaries of the land. Do.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
141	Do. – On a stone-slab fixed on the eastern *prākāra* wall of the same temple.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Tamil	Do. Mentions Śikāmaṇinallūr-paḷḷi and Śrī Vaikuṇṭam *alias* Rājēndra chōḷa . . . . . Do.
142	Do. – On a stone-slab fixed in the outer wall of the same temple.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Do. Refers to the village Tirupuḷiyaṅkuḍi and the coin *achchu*. Do.
143	Do. – On a stone-slab fixed on the northern wall of the same temple.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Do. Refers to a sale of land. Do.
144	Do. – On a stone-slab fixed on the inner wall of the Amman shrine of the same temple.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Do. Refers to the sale of land probably in Rājēndrachōḷa-charuppēdi[maṅgalam] after exempting it from the taxes. Do.
145	Do. – On a fragmentary stone built into the northern outer wall of the same temple.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Do. Mentions the names of signatories, Divākara Bhaṭṭan, Vāsudēvan and Nārāyaṇaṉ Kāguttaṉ. Do.

146	Do. – On the inside wall of the *garbhagriha* of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains a portion of the *praśasti* of a king. Do.
	TIRUVANNAMALAI SAMBUVARAYAR DISTRICT POLUR TALUK					
147	**Gaṇēśapuram.** – On a rock on the Veḷḷimalai hill near the village.	....	....	Śaka 1330, Patipati (?), Āḍi 20	Do.	Records the gift of an *uḷakku* of rice for worship and offerings to the deity Piḷḷaiyār of Vellūr in Paḍaivēḍu.
148	Do. – Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Sems to record the gift of 3 *uḷakku* of rice to the god Virūpāksha probably by a certain Pichchan. In characters of the 14th century A.D.
149	**Jalaganḍapuram.** – On a rock near the village.	Vijayanagara	[Śrī-Vīra-pratāpadēvarāya]	....	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to refer to some gift. In characters of the 15th century A.D.
150	Do. – On another rock to the south of the village.	....	....	Śaka 1342, Plava, Paṅguṇi	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Records some gift to the deity Chaṇḍamānda-piḷḷaiyār for worship and offerings.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
151	**Tiruvēṅgaḍapuram.** – On a rock to the east of the village.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Granṭha	Damaged. Refers to two persons, Vaiśya Gōpalakṛishṇadēvan and Gōvindānandadēvan. In characters of the 15th century A.D.
152	Do. – On a rock on the Veḷḷimalai.	....	....	....	Tamil	Reads: *dēvasthāna-ellai.* In late characters.
	VILLUPURAM DISTRICT SANKARAPURAM TALUK					
153	**Mēlśiṟuvaḷūr.** – Hero-stones in a field locally known as Vēḍiyappan temple. No. 1.	Pallava	Kōviśaiya-parumar [Siṁha-vishṇu]	Regnal year 24	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḻuttu	It records that when the sons of Kuṉṉattaraiśar of Kīḻkkōvalūr along with Siṅgamañchchiyār came and attacked, the sons of Nīlakaṇṭaaraisar and the sons of Nakkiyār, the servant of Poṉṉamudaṇār, destroyed Ponnūr and died. In characters of the 6th century A.D. Published in *J.ESI*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 121 ff.

154	Do. – Do. No. 2.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 29	Do.	Slightly damaged at the end. Records the death of a person (name lost) who fought on behalf of Poṉṉuḷutaṇār when Poṟsāttanār, son of Nīlakaṇḍati-araiśaru fought against a certain Mañchinār. Do. Published in *Ibid.*
155	**Pākkam.** – On a hero-stone in a lake.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24	Do.	Refers to the death of Kaṭṭi, son of [Seḍāru] while rescuing the cattle (*toṟu*). Do.
	VILLUPURAM TALUK					
156	**Eśālam.** – On the south *prastara* wall of Rāmanāth-ēśvara temple.	Chōḷa	Rājēndra (I)	Regnal year 12, Māgha śu. 7, Thursday, Bharaṇi = 1024 A.D., January 20 (The week day was Monday)	Tamil	Begins with the *praśasti*, *tirumanni vaḷara* of the king Rājēndrachōḷa (I). Records the sale of land at Ērpākkam by the *peruṅkuṟip - perumakkaḷ* (the larger assembly) of Śrī Rājarāja chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a *taṉiyūr* and *brahmadēya* of Jayaṅkoṇḍa-chōḷa-maṇḍalam, to the temple of Tiruvirāmīśvaram-uḍaiya mahādēvar at Ēḍār built by Sarvaśiva-paṇḍitar, the royal preceptor.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
157	Do. – Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 14	Tamil	Incomplete. In continuation of the above inscription (No. 156). It records the sale of land in two villages namely Śōḷendirasiṅganallūr including Gingee located in Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu and Ūrpākkam located in Āriyūr *alias* Vaḷavanmahādēvinallūr in Madurāntaka-vaḷanāḍu for providing food offerings and daily worship to the temple of Tiruvirāmīśvaram uḍaiya Mahādēvar at Ēḍār in Śrī Rājarāja-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam, a *taniyūr* and *brahmadēya* of Jayaṅkoṇḍachōḷa-maṇḍalam by the *mahāsabhā* of the village to Sarvaśiva - paṇḍitar, the royal preceptor, after receiving both the price money and tax deposit of 3500 *kāśu*. In characters of the 11th century A.D.
158	Do. – On the east *jagati* of the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 20	Do.	Records that the right of performing worship in the Tiruvīchcharamūṅgil-Naṅgai temple at Vikramaśōḷnallūr,

						Saptamātrikaḷ temple and Marippiḍāri temple at Ērppākkam was conferred on Mādhavan Anandaṇ Attāṇi and Iḷaṅkiḍarsāṇai kūttaṇ by the preceptor (*guru*), who also ordered them to cause this conferment to be engraved on Tiruvirāmēśvaram-uḍaiyār temple at Eydār in Rājarāja-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. Do.
159	Do. – Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24	Do.	Registers the gift of four *kāśu* entrusted to the *Śivabrāhmaṇa* Tiruvāraipiriyan of the temple for burning three twilight lamps in the Tiruvirāmīśvara temple by a lady, Tiruvirāmīśvaram Pichchi, mother of saint (*tapasi*) Muttari Āḍavallāṇ residing at Eydār. Do.
160	Do. – Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 30	Do.	Records the gift of 3 *mā* of land for burning half a perpetual lamp in the temple of Tiruvirāmīśvaram-uḍaiyār by one Āriyaṇ Dēvadāsa Bhaṭṭaṇ which was entrusted to the *Śivabrāhmaṇas* and another gift of 4 cows entrusted to one Nakkirāyan Nakkaḍi for providing milk to the temple. Do.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Contd.,*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
161	Do. – On the south wall of the same temple.	Do.	Do.	. . . .	Tamil.	Incomplete. Begins with the- *praśasti* of the king. Do.
162	Do. – On the south entrance wall of the *mukhamaṇḍapa* of the same temple.	Do.	Rājādhirāja (I)	Regnal year 30	Do.	Begins with the *praśasti, tiṅgaḷēr tarutaṇ etc.* of the king and records the gift of 10 *kaḷañju* of gold for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of Tiruvirāmīśvaram-uḍaiyār by a dancing girl for the merit of the king. The amount was entrusted to the *Śivabrāhmaṇa* of the temple. Do.
163	Do. – On the east wall of the same temple.	Do.	Do.	. . . .	Do.	Incomplete. Contains only the *praśasti tiṅgaḷēr tarutaṇ etc.* of the king. Do.
164	Do. – On the south *prastara* wall of the *mukhamaṇḍapa* of the same temple.	Do.	Kulōttuṅga I	Regnal year 10	Do.	Begins with the *praśasti, puṉgaḷ sūḻnda puṇari* of the king. Records the gift of 32 cows for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of Tiruvirāmīśvaram-uḍaiyār in Rājarāja-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Paṇaiyūr-nāḍu, a sub-division of Rājēndrachōḷa-vaḷanāḍu by two

						individuals (names lost) for the merit of another individual. Do.
165	Do. – On the north wall of the Ammaṇ shrine of the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 13	Do.	Records that the *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of the Tiruvirāmīśvaram-uḍaiyār temple received 120 *kalam* of paddy, 6 *kāśu* and another 4 *kāśu* from a lady Periyanaṅgaiśāṇi, the wife of Sōmadēva Bhaṭṭaṇ, respectively for providing food offerings, for burning a lamp and for cleaning the image of the god Tiruvanandamūrtti, consecrated by her on the circumbulatory passage of Tiruvirāmīśvaram-uḍaiyār temple at Rājarāja-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. Do.
166	Do. – On the west wall of *kumuda* and *jagati* portion of the same temple.	Do.	Rājarāja II	Regnal year 11	Do.	Records the royal order addressed to the temple authorities of Tiruvirāmīśvaram-uḍaiyār temple at Eydar, a hamlet of Paṇaiyūr-nāḍu in Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu conveying the grant of a village, Vāñjiyūr in Puliyūr-nāḍu in Arumoḷidēva-vaḷanāḍu to Uyyakkoṇḍān Pañchanadivāṇan and his descendants as *janmakāṇi* after changing the name of the village as Rājarājan Vāñjiyūr. Several officials figure as signatories. In characters of the 12th century A.D.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 – *Concld.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
167	Do. – On the left *prastara* portion of the south wall of the same temple.	. . . .	Kōpperuñjiṅga	Regnal year 11	Tamil	Damaged. Seems to refer to the gift of paddy to the temple by Rājasiṅga . . . . Do.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	DELHI DELHI					
1	**Delhi.** – Jāmi' Masjid. *Waḍū Khāna.* On the western side of the tank. (Photograph).	[Mughal]	[Shāh 'Ālam II]	A.H. 1180 (& 2 chronograms) = 1766 A.D., June 9 - 1767 A.D., May 29	Persian verse & prose. Nasta'līq	Records that saints and people of God have seen the Prophet here. Muhammad Taḥsīn, the royal eunuch (of Shāh 'Ālam II) enclosed the place as a mark of respect, desiring that this stone (spot) should become a place of pilgrimage. Noticed in *List of Muhammadan and Hindu Monuments*, Vol. I (Calcutta, 1916), p. 147.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	KARNATAKA MANDYA DISTRICT SRIRANGAPATNA TALUK					
2	**Śrīraṅgapaṭṇa.** – Loose slab kept in the Tipu Sultan Research Institute, Gumbad-i-Shāhī. Originally from Ganjam. (Do.)	. . . .	. . . .	(1) A.H. 1213, Ramaḍān 26 = 1799 A.D., March 3 (2) A.H. 1213, Ramaḍān 27 = 1799 A.D., March 4 (3) A.D. 1825 (4) A.D. 1830 (5) A.D. 1835 (6) A.H. 1283, Muḥarram 5 = 1866 A.D., May 20	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Records the martyrdom of Muḥammad Riḍā 'Alī Khān *alias* Bankī Nawwāb, Chief-Head (*Mīr-i-Mīrān*) of *Zumra* (Corps to act as Body-Guard of Ṭīpū Sulṭān) in the battle of Kadak (*i.e.* Gadag), following a musket-shot, on the first date. Also records that being dejected by his death, Ṭīpū Sulṭān issued a royal order, saying that the dead-body should be buried at the platform of the Shāhī Gumbad (i.e. in the royal graveyard) in accordance with the religious injunction for a martyr. Thus, according to the order, the deceased was buried on the second date. Further states that the martyr was the son of Nawwāb Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān, governor of Bangalore (*Ḥākim-i-Banglūr*) and a saintly

figure, who was the real maternal uncle of Nawwāb Ḥaidar ʿAlī Khān Bahādur. Also adds that the former lies buried at Bangalore where for the expenses of his tomb, mosque, traveller's lodge and attendants, the village Arlūr, a fief accruing one hundred *huns*, continues till the present. Giving further details, it states that Nawwāb Bahādur (Ḥaidar ʿAlī) and Bankī Nawwāb were the real cousins. The latter had two sons. Of these, Bankī Nawwāb Muḥammad Ibrāhīm ʿAlī Khān was the son-in-law of Ṭīpū Sulṭān, a pension-holder of hundred *huns*. The second son Bankī Nawwāb Muḥammad Qāsim ʿAlī Khān, being the cousin of Ṭīpū Sulṭān, enjoyed the pension of a thousand rupees since the third date (1825 A.D.) and his wife Khairu'n Nisā Begam was the daughter of Sayyid Ḥusain son of Nād-i-ʿAlī Shāh, *Jāgīrdār* of Phūleri. Khairu'n Nisā's daughter Zuhrā Begam and son Muḥammad Jaʿfar ʿAlī Khān were the pensioners, getting hundred and eight rupees, together. From Khairun Nisā,

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
						two sons Muḥammad Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān and Muḥammad Qāsim 'Alī Khān and three daughters (names not given) were till then alive. Above-mentioned Zuhrā Begam, pension-holder of fifty-four rupees, was married to 'Abdul Qādir Quraishī, a monthly pension-holder of seventy rupees since the fifth date (1835 A.D.) and son of Muḥammad Zāhid Quraishī, the grandson of Nawwāb Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān. Zāhid Quraishī was entitled to seventy rupees monthly pension since the fourth date (1830 A.D.). Born of Zuhrā Begam, three sons Muḥammad Ḥusain 'Alī Sulṭān Quraishī, *nom de plume* Nasīm, 'Abdul Muḥammad Zāhid Quraishī, Muḥammad Sirājud Dīn Quraishī and four daughters (names not mentioned) were till then alive. At the end, further records that 'Abdul Qādir Quraishī got all these details engraved on the sixth date, with a view to

						making them public, rather than keeping them hidden or unknown.
3	Masjid Sardār Khān, Ganjām. At the right hand of the inner door. (Do.)	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records two couplets of didactic nature. In characters of about the 19th century.
4	Do. – At the left hand of the inner door. (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1271 = 1854 A.D., September 24 - 1855 A.D., September 12	Arabic, Naskh	Records the First Creed and the given date only.
5	Masjid-i-A'lā. Above the central *miḥrāb*.	....	....	A.H. 1377 = 1957 A.D., July 29 - 1958 A.D., July 17	Do.	Contains religious texts (*Basmala*, First Creed and *Qur'ān*, Chapter LXII, verse 9) and records the name of the calligrapher Muḥammad 'Abdu'llāh Sharīf Afḍal Raqam Mysūrī.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE DISTRICT MYSORE TALUK					
6	**Mysore.** – Zīnatu'l-Masājid (called Nawāb Ṣāḥib Masjid). On the northern wall (outside). No. 1.	Woḍeyars of Mysore	[Chāma Rājēndra]	1876 A.D., June 26	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Records the name of Sayyid Muḥammad Ṭīpū Sulṯān 'Alī Khān Bahādur Naqshbandī Qādirī, Aide-de-camp and companion of Mahārāja Ṣāḥib Bahādur (i.e. Chāma Rājendra Wodiyar) of Mysore, and obviously the given date of his death.
7	Do. – Do. No. 2.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1259 (& chronogram) = 1843 A.D., February 1-1844 A.D., January 21	Urdū verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Mukhtāru'n Nisā.
8	Do. – A grave-enclosure in the compound of the mosque. (Photograph).	. . .	. . .	1850 A.D.	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Sayyida Bībī Zainabu'n Nisā.

9	Masjid Body-Guard Lines. Main Gate. At the right hand.	Woḍeyars of Mysore	Krishnā Rāj	A.H. 1339 (words) = 1920 A.D., September 15 - 1921 A.D., September 3	Arabic & Persian verse & prose. Ṭughrā. Naskh & Nasta'līq	Assigns the construction of a mosque for the army of the body-guards (*fauj-i-Khāṣṣa*), to Krishnā Rāj Woḍeyar Bahādur, in the given year. Further records that the inscriptional slab was set up by the said Mahārāja.
	MADHYA PRADESH CHHATARPUR DISTRICT RAJNAGAR TAHSIL					
10	**Rājnagar.** – Īdgāh on the Chhatarpur Road. Main Gate (left side).	....	....	(1) A.H. 1283 (& chronogram) (2) 1867 A.D. (3) Saṁvat 1923	Persian verse and Hindī. Nasta'līq & Nāgarī	Bilingual. The Persian version records the foundation of a beautiful garden by Ḥakīm Dalmīr, on the given date.
11	Graves near the above Īdgāh. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	1897 A.D. (& chronogram)	Persian prose & verse & Hindī. Naskh. Nasta'līq & Nāgarī	Do. Damaged. Records the demise of Ḥakīm Aḥmad Ḥusain, son of Khān Bahādur Ḥakīm Dalmīr.
12	A ruined well near the above Īdgāh. Slab on the well (inside).	....	....	A.H. 1284 (& chronogram) = 1867 A.D., May 5 - 1868 A.D., April 23	Persian prose & verse & Hindī. Nasta'līq & Nāgarī	Do. Do. Records the excavation of a well at the instance of Dalmīr.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	DAMOH DISTRICT DAMOH TAHSIL					
13	**Damoh.** – Phutehra Tālāb, Ghāṭ No. 3. Slabs fixed into a square pillar. No. 1.	....	....	....	Urdū, Nastaʿlīq	Assigns the construction of the Ghāṭ, No. 3 at the Katahra Tālāb, Damoh, to Debī Prashād Rāwat, a resident of Damoh, at the expense of rupees three hundred. In characters of about the 19th century.
14	Do. – Do. No. 2.	....	....	1878-79 A.D.	Hindī, Nāgarī	Purport same as above but specifically mentions the given years of construction.
15	Do. – Do. No. 3.	....	....	Do.	English, Roman	As above.
16	Do. – Do. No. 4.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records that No. 3 Phootera-Tank Ghat, Damoh, was constructed by Munshī Rāmpershād, at the expense of Rs. 300, in the given years.
17	Do. – Do. No. 5.	....	....	(1) V.S. 1394 = 1337-38 A.D.	Do.	Records that the Phutehra Tank of Damoh was originally excavated on the

				(2) 1878-79 A.D. (3) 1879-80 A.D.		first date, re-excavated on the second date and completed on the third date. The total cost incurred on the excavation is given as Rupees 18,977. It also provides the list of persons who contributed Rs. 300 and above.
	GWALIOR DISTRICT GWALIOR TAHSIL					
18	**Gwālior.** – Gwalior Fort Museum, Archaeological Survey of India. Loose slab (in three pieces) kept in the store room.	....	....	(1) A.H. 934 (& chronogram) = 1527 A.D., September 27 - 1528 A.D. September 14 (2) A.H. 935 (words) = 1528 A.D., September 15 - 1529 A.D., September 4	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Seems to record the foundation of some imposing structure for learned scholars and dignified personalities by Amīr Khwāja. The work appears to have begun on the first date and completed on the second.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	JABALPUR DISTRICT JABALPUR TAHSIL					
19	**Jabalpūr.** – Dargāh of Shāh 'Abdu'l Karīm on Jabalpūr-Satna Road. Right side of the gate.	. . . .	. . . .	(1) A.H. 1317 (& two chronograms) = 1899 A.D., May 12 - 1900 A.D., April 30 (2) A.H. 1350, Ramaḍān = 1932 A.D., January 10 - February 8	Persian prose & verse & Arabic verse, Naskh & Nasta'līq	Records the death of a learned saintly person Maulānā Alḥāj Shāh Muḥammad 'Abdu'l Karīm Qādirī Naqshbandi, on the first date. The metrical Arabic text was composed by Maulānā Alḥāj Shāh Muḥammad Aḥmad Rīḍā Khān (of Bareilly). The inscriptional slab was installed at the instance of Pahalwān Ḥājī 'Abdu'l Karīm, on the second date.
20	Dargāh Ḥaḍrat Shāh Mīrzā Āghā on Jabalpūr-Satna Road. At the right side of the entrance wall.	. . . .	. . . .	(1) A.H. 1336, Dhi'l-Qa'da 13, Friday (2) 1918 A.D., August 20	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Records the demise of a saintly person named Mīrzā Āghā Muḥammad Qādirī Chishtī.
21	Do. – Above the entrance.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Records the death of Mīrzā Āghā

	No. 1. (Photograph).					Muḥammad Shāh Qādirī Chishtī, mentioned above. In characters of about the early 20th century.
22	Do. – No. 2. (Do.)	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records a couplet about mystics. Do.
	REWA DISTRICT REWA TAHSIL					
23	**Rēwa.** – Qāḍī Ayāz Wālī Masjid in Maḥalla Ghoghar. Right side of the central *miḥrāb.*	....	....	....	Do.	Records two couplets about the Four Caliphs and *Ahl-i-Bait.* In characters of about early 20th century.
24	Do. – Left side of the central *miḥrāb.*	....	....	....	Do.	Records two couplets, praising Imām Bū Ḥanīfa, Imām Aḥmad, Imām Shāfa'ī and Imām Mālik. Do.
25	House of Shaukat Niẓāmī, Advocate, in Maḥalla Ghoghar. Above the door. (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1309 (& words) = 1891 A.D., August 7 - 1892 A.D., July 25	Do.	Assigns the construction of a library for public use, to one Khān Bahādur Ḥakīm, son of Ḥakīm, on the given date.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
26	Grave of Qāḍī Naṣīru'd-Dīn, in Maḥalla Ghoghar. Headstone.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1349 (& two chronograms) Friday night (2) 1930 A.D.	Urdū verse & prose, Naskh & Nasta'līq	Records the death of Qāḍī Naṣīru'd-Dīn, a learned religious teacher, on the given date. The metrical text, didactic in nature, was composed by Ḥāfiẓ Muḥammad Faiḍān Khān, the disciple of the deceased. 'Abdu'l Ghaffār Khān Dastkār, the resident of Maḥalla Bachyārewān, was the inscriber of the text.
27	Dargāh of Sayyid Mīr Ramaḍān 'Alī in Maḥalla Ghoghar. Headstone.	....	....	1910 A.D.	Arabic & Persian, Naskh & Nasta'līq	Points to the grave as that of Mīr Ramaḍān 'Alī Shāh, resident of the village Sonpat in Allahābād district. The tomb was renovated by Munshī Aḥfāz Ḥusain, on the given date.
	SAGAR DISTRICT SAGAR TAHSIL					
28	**Sāgar.** – Masjid Ghulām Qādir Khān, near the Bus Stand. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1287 (& chronogram) = 1870 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Ghulām Qādir Khān.

	(Photograph).			April 3 - 1871 A.D., March 22		
	MAHARASTHRA AKOLA DISTRICT BALAPUR TAHSIL					
29	**Bālāpūr.** – Seal in possession of Mr. Maḥmūd Qādirī Advocate, Sajjāda Nashīn-i-Khānqāh-i-Qādiriyya.	....	....	A.H. 1141 = 1728 A.D., July 27 - 1729 A.D. July 15	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the name Sayyid Ṣafīu'llāh Qādirī, al-Jabbārī, al-Ḥasanī, al-Ḥusainī and the date.
30	Bālāpūr fort. Over the main gate.	....	....	A.H. 11[. .]	Do.	Badly damaged. The extant portion records the construction of the gate.
31	**Wāḍegāon.** – Copper-plate in possession of Shri Shankar Sakharam Sarap, retired Head Master.	....	....	Faṣlī 2812 (1228 ?), Ramaḍān 14 (A.H. 1233) = 1818 A.D., July 18	Persian & Marāṭhī, Nasta'līq & Nāgarī	Records a royal mandate issued by Mīr Tīmūr Shāh Wālā Gauhar of Delhi about a deed of gift (*Sanad-i-bakhshish nāma*) in the name of Lak Jī son of Bhik Jī Jādav Rāo, *Desmukh* of *Qaṣba* Rāmgāon, *Pargana* Sindkhed, *Sarkār Ḥavelī* Mehkar in the *Ṣūba* of Berār Bālāghāṭ.
32	Seal in possession of Mr. Shankar Sakhārām Sarap, retired Head Master.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'līq	Reads : *Banda-i-Dargāh* (i.e. servant of the court) Shaikh Chānd bin Rājī Nāi ? In characters of about the 18th century.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PATUR TAHSIL					
33	**Pātūr.** – Dargāh of Shaikh Bābū. Above the second gate.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1015 (words) = 1606 A.D., April 29 - 1607 A.D., April 17	Persian verse. Nastaʿlīq	Records the construction of this building (i.e. the huge gate on which the inscription appears) during the time of Khān-i-Khānān son of Bairam Khān, in the given year. (cf. *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1907-08, p. 19; *Tadhkira-i-Auliyā-i-Dakan*, p. 529).
	AMRAVATI DISTRICT ACHALPUR TAHSIL					
34	**Achalpūr.** – Jīwanpūra gate. Inscriptional slab to the left of the above gate. (Originally brought from the debris of the ruined mosque).	Bahmanī	Aḥmad Shāh II	. . . .	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Records that this new mosque in the region of Alajpūr (i.e Ellichpūr) was erected by Malik . . .ʿAtīq Ḥusain Shāh . . . Balkhī (at the order of) Masnad-i-ʿĀlī. . . Ulugh-i-Aʿẓam . . . during the time of ʿAlāu'd Dunyā wa'd-Dīn Aḥmad Shāh, son of Aḥmad Shāh as-Sulṭān.

35	Tomb of Faḍlū Miyān. Mosque in the compound. On the left wall of the mosque.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1296 (& words) = 1878 A.D., December 26 - 1879 A.D., December 14	Urdū & Persian verse, Nastaʿlīq	Records the renovation of the mosque in the given year of Annū Khān, the humble servant of the *Khānqāh* (i.e. hospice of Ghulām Ḥusain).
36	Be-Bahā Bāgh. Tomb of Ismāʿīl Khān Pannī. Slab built into the headside wall. (Photograph).	Nawwābs of Ellichpūr	Muḥammad Ismāʿīl Khān	A.H. 1189 (& chronogram), Rabīʿ I, 10 = 1775 A.D., May 11	Persian prose & verse, Nastaʿlīq	Records the martyrdom of Nawwāb Muḥammad Ismaʿīl Khān Bahādur, son of Muḥammad Sulṭān Khān Bahādur Pannī Afghān Sulaimān Zai Mahdavī, the servant of Niẓāmu'l Mulk Āṣaf Jāh. *Cf. Tadhkira-i-Raḥmānī*, p. 51.
37	Seal in possession of Qāḍī Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn, alias Nanhe Miyān, in Farmānpūra locality.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1239 = 1823 A.D. September 7 - 1824 A.D., August 25	Persian, Nastaʿlīq	Contains the name Qāḍī Sayyid Karam Muḥīyi'd-Dīn Khān, servant of the Islamic tenets (*Khādimu'sh-Sharʿa*).

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
38	Īdgāh. Slab to the left of the central *miḥrāb*.	Āṣaf Jāhīs	Maḥbūb 'Alī Khān	A.H. 1299 (& chronogram) = 1881 A.D., November 23 - 1882 A.D., November 11	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records that the magnificent Īdgāh was repaired at the instance of the just and wise Minister Mukhtār Mulk (*i.e.* Mīr Turāb 'Alī Khān Mukhtāru'l Mulk Sālār Jang) during the auspicious reign of Maḥbūb 'Alī Khān, the king of the Deccan, with the active participation of the followers of Islām, in the given year. Also mentions that Muḥammad 'Abd Bārī and another religious figure named Khwāja Bahāu'd Dīn took keen interest in the work. The text was composed by Amjad (i.e. Amjad Ḥusain Khaṭīb of Ellichpūr).
39	Faḍlū Miyān-kā-Gumbad. On the northern wall of the mosque in the compound.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1178 (words & chronogram) = 1764 A.D., July 1 - 1765 A.D., June 19	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'līq	States that a mosque was built in the time of (Ghulām) Ḥusain. *Cf. Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy*, 1959-60, Appendix D, No.71.

40	Masjid Piyāre Ṣāḥib in Maḥalla Ashrafpūra. Above the old main entrance of the mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1331 (& chronogram) = 1912 A.D., December 11 - 1913 A.D., November 29	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records that the renovation of the beautiful mosque was carried out by Shaikh Ghulām Ḥusain. Text composed by Amjad.
41	Do. – On the central *miḥrāb*.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains Quranic text (Chapter CXII). In characters of about the 17th century.
42	Sarcophagi of graves said to be that of 'Imād Shāhī kings, lying in the field of Laxman Mughal Masālewālā, towards the east of Īdgāh. No. 1.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Do. (Chapter CIX, verses 4-6 ; Chapter CXII ; Chapter CXIII & Chapter CXIV). In characters of about 16th century.
43	Do. – No. 2.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (Chapter II, part of verse 255 and Chapter CIX). Do.
44	Dargāh of Shāh Dūlhā Raḥmān. Sarcophagus of a grave, near the tomb of Ṣafdar Khān Sīstānī.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains religious texts (*Durūd*, *Qur'ān*, Chapter I, Chapter CXII and Chapter CXIII). Do.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
45	**Niẓāmpūr.** – Īdgāh. Above the central *miḥrāb.*	....	....	A.H. 1265 (words & chronogram) = 1848 A.D., November 27 - 1849 A.D., November 16	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'līq	Assigns the construction of a grand Īdgāh to Jumdatu'd-Daula, through the efforts of Muḥammad 'Azīzu'd-Dīn Khān. Text composed by 'Āshiq.
	AURANGABAD DISTRICT AURANGABAD TAHSIL					
46	**Aurangābād.** – Graveyard near Īdgāh. Headstones. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1316 (& chronogram) Rabī' II, 20 = 1898 A.D., September 7	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Shaikh 'Abdu'r-Raḥmān, one of the best physicians (*ḥakīm*).
47	Do. – Do. No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1321 (& chronogram), Dhi'l Qa'da 27 = 1904 A.D., February 14	Do.	Records the death of one Mirzā Ibrāhīm Baig.

48	Do. – Do. No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1324 (& chronogram) Rajab 3, Saturday = 1906 A.D., August 23	Urdū verse, Nasta'līq	Damaged. Records the death of Shaikh Raḥmān *alias* Bādshāh Miyān, son of Shaikh Wazīr.
49	Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat Shāh Nūr Ḥammawī in 'Uthmānpūra. Headstones of graves in the compound. No. 1. (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1238 Jumādā I, 22, Wednesday = 1823 A.D., February 4	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Shāh Nawāz Khān, on the given date.
50	Do. – Do. No. 2 (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1311, Dhi'l Qa'da 23 = 1894 A.D., May 28	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Ḥasan Baig, on the given date.
51	Do. – Do. No. 3 (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1319 (& chronogram) = 1901 A.D. April 20 - 1902 A.D., April 9	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'līq	Records the date of the death of Jama'dār Muḥammad Wazīr Khān, brother of Muḥammad Ismā'īl Khān *Rasāīdār*, son of Muḥammad Yūsuf Khān *Rasāīdār*, of the IVth *Risāla* of the Hyderabad Contingent. Composed by Ulfat.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
52	Do. – Do. No. 4. (Do.).	....	....	A.H. 1320 (& chronogram) = 1902 A.D. April 10 - 1903 A.D., March 29	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'līq & Naskh	Records the death of Kanīz Fāṭma, younger daughter of Amīr Muḥammad Khān, *Rasāīdār*, of the IV *Risāla* (of the Hyderabad Contingent).
53	Do. – Do. No. 5.	....	....	A.H. 1320 (& chronogram), Shwwāl 17 = 1903 A.D., January 17	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of 'Alīfa Khātūn, sister of Muḥammad Mushīr Khān.
54	Do. – Do. No. 6.	....	....	A.H. 1320 (& chronogram), Jumādā II, 29, Wednesday = 1902 A.D., October 3	Urdū prose & verse, Nasta'līq	Damaged. Records the death of Mīr Maḥbūb 'Alī Khān, son of late Nawwāb Manṣūr Yār Jung, on the given date. Also contains a couplet by Amīr Mīnā'ī, pertaining to death.
55	Do. Do. No. 7. (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1330 (but chronogram yields 1328),	Persian verse & Urdū prose,	Records the death of Munshī Maḥbūb Khān.

				Ramaḍān 17 = 1912 A.D., August 30	Nasta'līq	
56	Do. – Do. No. 8. (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1202 = 1787 A.D., October 13 - 1788 A.D., October 1	Arabic & Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Damaged. Contains religious text (Shiite Creed). Persian portion completely worn out.
57	Do. – Graves in an enclosure. Headstones. No. 1. (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1257 (& chronogram) = 1841 A.D., February 23 - 1842 A.D., February 11	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Nāṣir 'Alī Khān *Jama'dār* Nāghar. Inscribed by Muḥammad Ḥusain Khān Nāghar, son of the deceased.
58	Do. – Do. No. 2. (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1281 (& chronogram), Dhi'l Qa'da = 1865 A.D., March 28-April 26	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Mentions the death of Mustajāb Khān Nāghar.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
59	Do. – Graves in another enclosure nearby. Headstones. No. 1.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1217 (& chronogram), Sha'bān 23, Tuesday = 1802 A.D., December 19	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'līq	Records the death of a lady named Shahzāda Khānam.
60	Do. – Do. No. 2.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1266 (& chronogram), Rabī' II, 26, Friday night = 1850 A.D., March 11	Do.	Records the death of Sakīna Khānam.
61	Do. – Do. No. 3.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1266 (& chronogram), Ramadān 26, Tuesday = 1850 A.D., August 5	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Jugnī or Jagnī Khānam.
62	Do. – Do. No. 4.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1267 (& chronogram)	Arabic prose & Persian	Partly damaged. Records the death of Asghar Bī ?

				Sha'bān 23, Wednesday night = 1851 A.D., June 23	verse, Naskh & Nasta'līq	
63	Do. – Do. No. 5.	....	....	A.H. 1267 (& chronogram) = 1850 A.D., November 6 - 1851 A.D. October 26	Do.	Records the death of a lady . . . Ābādī Khānam.
64	Do. – Do. No. 6.	....	....	A.H. 1284 (& chronogram), Ṣafar 29, Sunday = 1867 A.D., July 2	Do.	Records the death of a lady named Dulhan Jān.
65	Do. – Do. No. 7.	....	....	A.H. 1281 (& chronogram), Sha'bān 9 = 1865 A.D., January 7	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'līq	Records the death of a lady Jahān Parwar by name.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
66	Do. Do. – No. 8.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1284 (& 2 chronograms) = 1867 A.D., May 5 - 1868 A.D., April 23	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of one Dhu'lfaqār 'Alī.
67	**Daulatābād.** – Fort. On guns kept in the fort. No. 1.	[Mughal]	[Shāhjahān]	A.H. 1068 = 1657 A.D., September 29 - 1658 A.D., September 18	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records that this is the gun of Shāh-i-Baland Iqbāl (*i.e.* Dārā Shikuh), designated as *Tūp-i-Fatḥ Jang*, manufactured by Muḥammad Ḥusain 'Arab.
68	Do. – No. 2. (Photograph).	Mughal	Farrukh Siyar	. . . .	Do.	Refers to the name of the gun as *Fatḥ Lashkar*, along with its charging capacity. It also contains the year 1638 (A.D.) in English.
69	Do. – No. 3. (Do.)	Āṣaf Jāhīs	Niẓām 'Alī Khān (Āṣaf Jāh II)	. . . .	Do.	Reads : *Sarkār-i-Nawwāb Mīr Niẓām 'Alī Khān Bahādur.*
70	Dargāh of Ḥadrat Bahāu'd	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1246 (&	Persian verse,	Mentions the death of a pious lady

	Dīn Anṣārī Shaṭṭārī. A grave in the compound. Northern side.			chronogram) = 1830 A.D., June 22 - 1831 A.D., June 11	Nasta'līq	named Ḥusainī Begum.
71	Do. – Do. Southern side.	....	....	Do.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Refers to the grave (*Khwābgāh*) of Ḥusainī Begam Ṣāḥiba. (See No. 70 above).
72	**Phulambri.** – Dargāh of Shāh Walī. Above the entrance of the tomb. (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1170 (& chronogram) Shawwāl 19, Monday = 1757 A.D., July 7	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'līq	Records the death of a saintly person Shāh Walī, on the given date. Inscriptional slab was set up by Sayyid Shāh 'Aẓīmu'd Dīn Qādirī, son of Sayyid Walī Thānī.
	GANGAPUR TAHSIL					
73	**Gangāpūr.** – Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat Mu'izzu'd-Dīn Nānpāsh. Above the entrance of the tomb. (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1326 (& chronogram) = 1908 A.D., February 4 - 1909 A.D., January 22	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of the tomb of Maulānā Mu'izzu'd-Dīn Nānpāsh.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
74	**Itāwa.** – Slab buried in the ground near the Primary School.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Persian & Marāṭhī, Nasta'līq & Nāgarī	Bilingual. Badly damaged. Seems to be a direction-stone. In characters of about the 16th century.
75	**Turkābād.** – Loose slab lying near the debris of a gate.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1[. . .]	Do.	Do. Do.
	KHULDABAD TAHSIL					
76	**Khuldābād.** – Grave of Prince A'ẓam Shāh in Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat Khwāja Zainu'd-Dīn Shīrāzī. Headstone. (Photograph).	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1119 (& chronogram) = 1707 A.D., March 24 - 1708 A.D., March 11	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records that this is the grave of Shahzāda A'ẓam Shāh who died of wounds in the battle of Sarāi Jājū. Set up in recent years.
	SILLOD TAHSIL					
77	**Ajanta.** – Sarā'ī. Above the southern gate (inlaid). (Do.)	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1142 (& chronogram) = 1729 A.D., July	Arabic, Thulth	Contains a chronogrammatic phrase yielding the year of the construction of the *sarāi* (*i.e.* inn). *Cf. Tārīkh-i-*

				16 - 1730 A.D., July 5		*Burhānpūr* (Burhānpūr, 1316 A.H.), p. 51.
	SOEGAON TAHSIL					
78	**Baitalwāḍī.** – Mosque in the field of Shri Shankar Nārāyan. Graves in an enclosure nearby. Headstone No. 1.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains religious texts (First Creed and Qur'ān, Chapter II, verse 255). In characters of about the 16th century.
79	Do. – Do. Headstone No. 2. (Photograph)	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Do.
	NAGPUR DISTRICT KAMTHI TAHSIL					
80	**Kāmṭhī (Kamptee).** – Graveyard in Maḥalla Kamsarī Bāzār, Cantonment area. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1272 = 1855 A.D., September 13 - 1856 A.D., August 31	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Damaged. Records the death of Ḥusain Bībī.
81	Do. – Do. No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1248, Jumādā II, 1 = 1832 A.D., October 26	Persian, Nasta'līq	Registers the death of Muḥammad Qāsim, soon after the death of his father Ṣūbedār Major (Muḥammad Ḥairat), on the given date (see No. 82 below).

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
82	Do. – Do. No. 3.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1248 (& chronogram), Jumādā I, 10, Sunday = 1832 A.D., October 5	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Ṣūbedār Major Muḥammad Ḥairat of the Third Regiment. (See above No. 81).
83	Muslim Qabrastān near the Kāmṭhī-Kanhān Railway line. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1317 (words), Rajab 28 = 1899 A.D., December 2	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of two sisters, Khadīja Bī and Zuhra Bī, at the time of delivery, at the young age of seventeen.
84	Do. – Do. No. 2.	. . . .	. . . .	(1) A.H. 1332 (& chronogram), Jumādā II, 13, Thursday (2) 1915 A.D., April 29 (irregular). It should be 1914 A.D., May 9	Urdū prose & verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Muḥīyu'd-Dīn Bī, wife of Muḥammad Ghauth Khān Bahādur, Extra-Assistant Conservator of forest, Central Provinces. Text composed by Taslīm.

85	Do. – Do. No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1314 (& chronogram), Jumādā II, 19, Saturday = 1896 A.D., November 25	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Khadīja Bī, daughter of Khān Ṣāḥib Muḥammad Ghauth, Extra Assistant Conservator, on the given date. The text was composed by Muḥammad Ghauth, the father of the deceased.
86	Do. – Do. No. 4.	....	....	....	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Muḥammad Yūsuf son of Shaikh 'Umar. In characters of about the 19th century.
87	Do. – Do. No. 5.	....	....	A.H. 1314, Rabī' II, 22 = 1896 A.D., September 30	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'līq	Records that Ḥājirān Bībī, wife of Muḥammad Ghauth, Ṣūbedār, died on the given date.
88	Do. – Do. No. 6.	....	....	1911 A.D., (October 4), Shawwāl 10 (A.H. 1329), Sunday	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Bī Jān Bī Ṣāḥiba, daughter of Shaikh 'Abdullāh Pesh Imām and the wife of Muḥammad Ismā'īl.
89	Do. – Do. No. 7.	....	....	A.H. 1304, Sha'bān 1, Monday = 1887 A.D., April 25	Do.	Records the death of one 'Abdu'r Razzāq.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
90	Do. – Do. No. 8. (Photograph).	. . . .	. . . .	(1) A.H. 1233 (& words) = 1817 A.D., November 11 - 1818 A.D., October 30 (2) A.H. 1251 (words) = 1835 A.D., April 29-1836 A.D., April 17 (3) A.H. 1308 (& 18 chronograms) = 1890 A.D., August 17 - 1891 A.D., August 6	Persian, Nastaʿlīq	This epitaph of great interest, replete with as many as eighteen chronograms, which form the entire subject matter of the inscription as well, records the death of one Shaikh Ḥusain on the third date (A.H.1308). Each chronogram yielding A.H. 1308, is composed in such a way that according to the meaning, various aspects of the career of the deceased Shaikh Ḥusain, come to light. We get various pieces of information about the deceased that he was born on the first date (A.H. 1233) and joined the British army as a soldier on the second date (A.H. 1251) and served with great efforts and merit for forty-four years. Further records that because of his laudable service career, he was honoured with the titles of *Sardār Bahādur* and *Najm-i-Hind* (i.e. Star of India). He was one of the spiritual successors of Sayyid Banda Nawāz Gesū Darāz. He left Nāgpūr for

						Bhopāl where he was destined to breathe his last. Also records that his bier was taken to Nāgpūr, *i.e.* Kāmṭī (Kamptee) for burial. Name of the master composer who wielded great command over composing chronograms, is not mentioned.
91	Do. – Do. No. 9.	....	....	A.H. 13 [xx]	Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'līq	Badly damaged. Seems to record the death of Dā'ūd Khān.
92	Do. – Do. No. 10.	....	....	....	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Records the death of 'Abdu'l 'Azīz. In characters of about the 19th century.
93	Christian Cemetery near the Cantonment Church of 1832 A.D. on Nāgpūr Road. Inscriptional slabs fixed on graves. No. 1. (Photograph).	....	....	1831 A.D., August 31	English, Roman	Records the death of Crace, the beloved child of John and Jessie Gunning, at the age of 8 months and 20 days.
94	Do. – Do. No. 2. (Do.)	....	....	1835 A.D., March 13	Do.	Records the death of M.S.Alexander Campbell, a surgeon, 12th Regiment, MH I, at the age of seventeen.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
95	Do. – Do. No. 3 (Do.)	....	....	1867 A.D., May 3	English, Roman	Damaged. Records the death of Major Thomas Bull of 7th M.L.Cavalry, on the given date, at the age of sixty-two years. Further records that the tomb was erected by the distinguished widow of the deceased.
96	Do. – Do. No. 4. (Do.)	....	....	(1) 1835 A.D., May 10 (2) 1834 A.D., September 3	Do.	Records the death of W.Simmonds Ganteln Serjeant, M.C.R., on the first date at the age of 31 years and 5 months and 13 days. Further records the death of Andor Jane, 11 months old daughter of W. Simmonds, on the second date.
97	Do. – Do. No 5. (Do.)	....	....	1831 A.D., June 5	Do.	Records the death of Robert, the beloved child of Robert Fitton and Hannah, on the given date, at the tender age of 2 years and 17 days.
98	Do. – Do. No 6. (Do.)	....	....	1823 A.D., June 8	Do.	Records the death of J.L.G.Earle INS. ND son of Lieut. S.Earle, on the given

						date.
99	Kamptee Cantonment Church of 1832 A.D. on Nāgpūr Road. Slabs fixed inside the chruch. No. 1. (Photograph).	....	....	1825 to 1840 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of the officers of the First Madras European Regiment who expired at or near Kamptee during the time corps served in the Nagpore Subsidiary Force. Among the deceased along with their dates of death are : James Roy (5th September 1825), Jas Victor Brown (5th June 1831), Joseph Puget (20th May 1833), Charles Nutting (29th September 1837), Edward Simpson (30th July 1839), all holding the rank of Captain ; among the Lieutenants, Stephen W.S. Shairp (28th April 1830), Naylor Burrard (3rd February 1834), Charles Young (8th May 1835), Francis Hamilton (14th February 1837) ; among the Ensigns, John Mathews (28th May 1828), James Clarke (21st September 1833), William Newby (16th February 1836), Surgeon Thomas Bond (28th July 1829), Ass. Surgn. John Davies (15th April 1837). Also records that 19 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 14 Corporals and 390 privates of the Regiment lie buried in the churchyard adjoining. Further records that the

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
						tablet was erected by the officers of the First Madras European Regiment, on the occasion of the corps quitting the station in 1840, as a token of their regard for their deceased officers and soldiers. Noticed, *List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in the Central Provinces and Berar* (Nagpur, 1932), p. 31, No. 220.
100	Do. – Do. No. 2. (Do.)	....	....	1844 A.D., May 23	English, Roman	Records the death of Maitland Frederick Cowper, Ensign, in the 49th Regt. M.N.I., in camp at Chandah, on the given date. Further records that the tablet was installed by his brother officers as a testimony of their sincere regard.
101	Do. – Do. No. 3. (Do.)	....	....	1845 A.D., September 22	Do.	Records the death of Colonel John Wilson of the Madras Army at Kamptee, on the given date, at the age of 64, after an uninterrupted service of 44 years. Also records that the tablet was set up by his afflicted widow and

						his sons as a tribute of their sincere affection for the departed soul. *Cf. List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in the Central Provinces and Berar*, p. 25, No. 155.
102	Do. – Do. No. 4. (Do.)	....	....	(1) 1857 A.D., November 14 (2) 1857 A.D., June 6	Do.	Records that Major William Griffith Pitt Jenkins of the 10th Regiment M.N.I., Asstt. Quarter Master General Nagpore Force, was killed in action at Kuthnghee (*i.e.* Katangi now in Balaghat District, M.P.) on the first date. Also records that Captain Francis David Gordon of the same regiment, Deputy Commissioner Jhansie, was killed during the Mutiny at Jhansie, on the second date.
103	Do. – Do. No. 5. (Do.)	....	....	1866 A.D., May 12	Do.	Records the death of Sr. John C. Shawe, Lieutenant, C. Battery. D. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery at Chindwarrah, on the given date, at the age of 26. Further records that the slab was set up by the officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers of the Battery in token of their sincere regard.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
104	Do. – Do. No. 6. (Do.)	....	....	1860 A.D., March 5	English, Roman	Records the death of Capt. Charles Henry Cazalet of the 29th Regiment M.N.I., at Kamptee, on the given date, at the age of 41 years.
105	Do. – Do. No. 7. (Do.)	....	....	1861 A.D., August 25	Do.	Records the death of Ellen, the beloved wife of John Templeman Maule Esqre., at Kamptee, on the given date, at the age of 53 years.
106	Do. – Do. No. 8. (Do.)	....	....	(1) 1937 A.D., December (2) 1938 A.D., September (3) 1938 A.D., July 12 (4) 1938 A.D., July 28	Do.	Records the death of J.S. Richardson, on the third date, and that of S. Buckle on the fourth, when 1st BN. the Hampshire Regiment, was stationed at Kamptee, during the period i.e. December 1937 to September 1938.
107	Do. – Do. No. 9.	....	....	1903 A.D., August 19	Do.	In this long inscription first primary six lines read: *(1) Sacred to the memory of*

						(2) Officers Warrant and Non Com: Officers, Men Women and Children. *(3) Of the 2nd Battallion, the Royal Scots,* *(4) Who died while the regiment was quartered in Kamptee.* *(5) General Sir E.A. Stuart Bart* *(6) London 19.VIII.03. (i.e. August 1903).* Hereonward follow the names of 40 N.C.O.'s and men, 1 woman and 6 children. *Cf. List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in the Central Provinces and Berar* p. 33, No. 231.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
108	Do. – Do. No. 10.	. . . .	. . . .	1922 A.D. to 1924 A.D.	English, Roman	Reads : (1) Sacred to the memory (2) Of (3) Officers, Warrant Officers and Men (4) Women and Children of (5) The 2nd Battalion the Bedfordshire and (6) Hertfordshire Regiment (7) Who died while the regiment (8) Was quartered in Kamptee. (9) Lieut. C.A.J. Slaster 23.2.24. Hereonward follow the names of 1 S.M., 15 Privates, 2 women and 2 children, alongwith their dates of death. Noticed, *List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in the Central Provinces and Berar* p. 34, No. 233.

	WARDHA DISTRICT SAMUDRAPUR TAHSIL					
109	**Girad.** – Sarcophagus of a grave outside the Shakar Bāolī, Chilla-Complex of Bābā Shaikh Farīd (left and right sides).	....	....	....	Arabic & Persian, Nastaʿlīq	Damaged. Contains religious texts (First Creed), a couplet about Ḥaḍrat ʿAlī and (*Qurʾān*, Chapter LXI, part of verse 13; Chapter XII, part of verse 64). In characters of about the 18th century.
	PUNJAB FATEHGARH SAHIB DISTRICT FATEHGARH TAHSIL					
110	**Sirhind.** – Tomb of Ḥājī Muḥammad. On the sarcophagus of the grave. (Photographs, Nos. 110-15, received from Dr. Subhas Parihar, Faridkot Road, Post Kotkapura, Punjab).	....	....	A.H. 1014 (chronogram), Shawwāl, Friday = 1606 A.D., January 31 - February 21	Arabic & Persian verse, Naskh & Nastaʿlīq	Records the death of one Ḥājī Muḥammad, on the given date.
111	Tomb of Ḥāfiẓ Rakhna. Top of the cenotaph. (Do.)	....	....	....	Persian verse & Arabic prose and verse, Nastaʿlīq & Thulth	Damaged. Contains religious texts (Second Creed; *Qurʾān*, Chapter I) and Arabic couplets of didactic nature. In characters of about the 17th century.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
112	Do. – Eastern face (Do.)	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Upper part of the text peeled off. Contains religious text (*Qur'ān*, Chapter II, verse 255). Do.
113	Do. – Western face (Do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Contains religious text (*Qur'ān*, Chapter XVIII, verses 108-110). Do.
114	Do. – Northern face. (Do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (*Qur'ān*, Chapter CXII). Do.
115	Do. – Southern face. (Do.)	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Contains a couplet of non-historical nature. In characters of about the 17th century.
116	**Fatehgarh (Sirhind).** – Tomb of Shaikh Aḥmad Sirhindī popular as Mujaddid Alf-i-Thānī. Marble slab kept near his grave. (Do.)	....	....	(1) A.H. 971, Shawwāl 14, Friday Night (2) 1563 A.D. (irregular), should be 1564 A.D. (May 26) (3) A.H. 1034, Ṣafar 28	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records that Ḥaḍrat Imām-i-Rabbānī Mujaddid Alf-Thānī Shaikh Aḥmad Fārūqī Sirhindī (*i.e.* of Sirhind), was born on the first date and passed away on the third. Set up at a later period.

				(4) 1624 A.D., (November 30)		
117	Do. – Slab kept near the grave of Ḥaḍrat Khwāja Muḥammad Ṣādiq. (Do.)	....	....	(1) A.H. 1000 = 1591 A.D., October 9 - 1592 A.D., September 27 (2) A.H. 1025 Rabī I, 9 = 1616 A.D., March 17	Do.	Records that Ḥaḍrat Khwāja Muḥammad Ṣādiq, the first son of Ḥaḍrat Mujaddid Alf-i-Thānī (i.e. Shaikh Aḥmad Fārūqī), was born on the first date and expired on the second. Do.
118	Do. – Slab near the grave of Khwāja Muḥammad Sa'īd. (Do.)	....	....	(1) A.H. 1005 = 1596 A.D., August 15 - 1597 A.D., August 3 (2) A.H. 1070 Rabī II, 27 = 1660 A.D., January 1	Do.	Records that Ḥaḍrat Khwāja Muḥammad Sa'īd, the second son of Mujaddid Alf-Thānī (i.e. Shaikh Aḥmad Sirhindī), was born on the first date and died on the second. Do.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
119	Do. – Another slab fixed in the wall of the tomb proper. (Do.)	....	....	....	Arabic & Persian, Ṭughrā & Naskh	Refers to the tomb as that of Imām-i-Rabbānī Mujaddid Alf-Thānī Abu'l Barakāt Badru'd-Dīn Ḥaḍrat Shaikh Aḥmad Sirhindī Rāmpūrī. In characters of about the 19th century.
120	Headstone of the grave of Safīr-i-Afghānistān in the Dargāh-Compound graveyard of Shaikh Aḥmad Sirhindī. (Do.)	Bārakzai Rulers of Afghānistān	'Abdu'r Raḥmān	A.H. 1307 (& chronogram), Ṣafar 13 = 1889 A.D., October 9	Arabic & Persian verse & prose, Naskh & Nasta'līq	Records the death of an Afghān ambassador to India, named Mīr Aḥmad Khān, a noble of high rank and a religious and pious figure. Further mentions that he expired during his posting in India when Amīr 'Abdr'r Raḥmān Khān was the ruler of Afghānistān.
	GURDASPUR DISTRICT BATALA TAHSIL					
121	**Baṭāla.** – Tomb of Shamsher Khān. Interior. In seven panels. (Photographs. No. 121-125, received from Dr.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contians religious texts (*Qur'ān*, Chapter XLVIII, verse 1 and part of verse 2; Chapter II, verse 255; Chapter LXVII, verses 1-2 and part of verse 3, and part

	Subhash Parihar, Faridkot Road, Post Kotkapura, Punjab.					of verse 3 & verses 4-6; Chapter LXXIII, verses 1-9; Chapter XLVIII, part of verse 2 and verse 3 and First Creed). In characters of about the 17th century. For other inscriptions from the same tomb, refer to *A.R.Ep.*, 1973-74, App. C, Nos. 244-46.
122	**Kalānaur.** – Tomb of Jamīl Baig. Interior (Do.)	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nastaʿlīq	Damaged and incomplete. Contains a hemistich of non-historical nature. In characters of about the 17th century.
	LUDHIANA DISTRICT LUDHIANA TAHSIL					
123	**Ludhiāna.** – In the mosque called Masjid-i-Sayyid ʿAlī Sarmast. (Do.)	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 976, Rabīʿ I = 1568 A.D., August 24 - September 22	Persian, Naskh	Slightly damaged. Assigns the construction of a mosque to a humble servant ʿAlī Ḥusainī, on the given date.
	PATIALA DISTRICT NABHA TAHSIL					
124	**Chhintānwālā.** – On a loose slab. (Do.)	....	....	Samvat 1291 = 1234-35 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Modern. Records a tradition of the Prophet.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJPURA TAHSIL					
125	**Chhāt.** – On a loose tomb stone. (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1011 (words), Rabī I, 21 = 1602 A.D., August 29	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Muḥammad Yūsuf, son of Ṣāliḥ Muḥammad, on the given date.
	UTTAR PRADESH AGRA DISTRICT AGRA TAHSIL					
126	**Āgra.** – Copper-plate in the Office of the Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Agra Circle, Agra. Originally from the gate of the Jhānsī city.	....	....	....	Arabic prose & verse & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'līq	Contains religious texts (*Basmala*, First Creed and numerals, etc.) in the form of amulet, probably to dispel the evils and pestilence. In characters of about the 18th century.
127	Dargāh of Sayyid Jalāl Bukhārī. Headstone.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1003, Jumādā II, 11, corresponding to 1595 A.D.,	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Records the birth on the first date and death on the second date, of the pious figure Ḥaḍrat Sayyid Jalāl Bukhārī who was the son of Sayyid Muḥammad

				February 11 (2) A.H. 1057, Jumādā I, 1, corresponding to 1647 A.D., May 25 (3) A.H. 1359 corresponding to 1940 A.D.		Bukhārī and grandson of Ḥaḍrat Sayyid Aḥmad Kabīr (who lies buried near the tomb of Shāh Muḥammad Khayālī at Delhi). Also records that Emperor Shāh Jahān had appointed him *Ṣadru's-Ṣudūr* (*i.e.* Chief Judge), bestowing on him the rank of 6,000. Further records that the headstone at the grave was installed on the third date with the efforts of Shaikh Khudā Bakhsh and Shaikh Allāh Bakhsh, the brothers of Shaikh Aḥmad Bakhsh, the tobacco-traders of Āgra.
	BANDA DISTRICT BANDA TAHSIL					
128	**Chhanera.** – Mosque. Loose slab kept in.	....	....	A.H. 1254 (& chronogram), Rabī II, 19, Sunday = 1838 A.D., July 12	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of a saintly person named Yamanī Miyān. The text was composed by Ṣādiq and inscribed by Muḥammad Ibrāhīm.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BIJNOR DISTRICT NAJIBABAD TAHSIL					
129	**Sahanpūr.** – Well in the garden of Bharta Pahilwān near Rāni's Sati Memorial. Slab built into the inner wall.	Mughal	Muḥammad Shāh	A.H. 1136, R.Y.5 = 1723 A.D., September 20 - December 25	Persian, Nasta'līq	Assigns the construction of a well in a garden, to . . . son of Rāi Singh in the given year, under the supervision of Bishan Singh, the Superintendent of construction work, during the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, by incurring the expenditure of rupees one thousand and five hundred. (Noticed in *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North Western Provinces and Oudh* (Rep. Varanasi, 1969), p. 34.
	MEERUT DISTRICT MAWANA TAHSIL					
130	**Shāhjahānpūr.** – House of Mr. Ẓafaru'llāh Khān in Maḥalla Maḥal. On the facade.	. . . .	. . . .	(1) 1892 A.D., May (2) A.H.1309 (& chronogram), Shawwāl	Urdū prose & verse, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of the house of Muḥammad Sharīf Khān and 'Abdu'l 'Azīz Khān, sons of Ḥājī Muḥammad 'Abdu'l Laṭīf Khān, chief (*Ra'īs*) of Shājahānpūr. Composed by Abr.

						Shājahānpūr. Composed by Abr.
131	Qabrastān in Maḥalla Shāhzādgān. Tomb of 'Abbās Khān. Headstone of the grave.	. . . .	. . . .	1969 A.D, April 15	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Records the history and political career of the family of Dīwān 'Abbās Khān, son of Yāsīn Khān, son of Ismā'īl Khān, of the Dilāzāk Karrānī tribe (of the Afghāns). Also records that Dīwān 'Abbās Khān, migrated from his native place Mātārī or Shivgī, District Mardān, to India in the ending years of the reign of Jahāngīr. During the time of migration, he stayed in the village Sarā'i Ṣāliḥ, a stronghold of the Dilāzāks. Later he made his stay in Jalandhar where his brother Sayyid Muḥammad Khān had settled permanently. Afterwards, he halted for some time at Khūrja and Basai in Bulandshahr District. Ultimately, in the early years of Shāhjahān's period, about 1632 A.D. he laid the foundation of Shāhjahānpūr. After his migration to India, 'Abbās Khān enrolled himself in the service of Prince Dārā Shikoh. But on 24th Muḥarram A.H. 1059, corresponding to 22nd October 1650 A.D. (irregular - it should be 28th January, 1649 A.D.), he

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
						left the service of Dārā Shikoh at Achhrā Lāhore and joined the service of Prince Aurangzeb who bestowed on him the *manṣab* of One Thousand and Two Hundred *swār*. After five days, on 29 Muḥarram (A.H. 1059 = 2 February 1649 A.D.), it was raised to One Thousand and Four Hundred and finally to One Thousand and Five Hundred on 26th Rabī' II, A.H. 1069, corresponding to 22 January 1659 A.D. (irregular - it should be 11 January 1659 A.D.). It further states that 'Abbās Khān accompanied with his force under the command of Mīr Jumla against Prince Shujā', brother of Aurangzeb. On 5th April 1660 A.D., corresponding to 4 Jumādā II, A.H. 1071 (irregular - it should be 4 Sha'bān, A.H. 1070) at the time of the sun-rising when the large armies entered a narrow *ghāṭ* near the city Mālda four miles below the Baglā Ghāṭ (present Bholāhat) of the

						Mahānandā river, the army personnel came under the dashing water of the river and were drowned. Among them was 'Abbās Khān too. His corpse was sent to Shāhjahānpūr at the royal order, which lies buried in this tomb. 'Abbās Khān and his son Daulat Khān and grandsons Miṣrī Afghān and 'Ināyat Afghān find their mention in the *'Ālamgīr Nāma*. The son and the grandsons held the rank of One Thousand infantry and Five Hundred cavalry. Another grandson (of 'Abbās Khān) Nihār Khān by name, held the rank of Three Thousand *dhāt* and One ousand *sw'ār*. He is referred to in the *Akhbārāt*, dated 11 Muḥarram, regnal year 46, 1703 A.D. (irregular - it should be (27 May) 1702 A.D.). Nihār Khān had settled in Delhi and there the locality Kūcha-i-Nihār Khān is attributed to him. (The epitaph was installed) on the last date by Muḥammad Walīu'llāh Khān, son of Ḥakīmu'llāh Khān, one of the descendants of 'Abbās Khān, presently, resident of Lāhore.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MORADABAD DISTRICT AMROHA TAHSIL					
132	**Amrōha.** – Shiite Jāmi' Mosque also called Ashrafu'l Masājid in Maḥalla Shafā'at Pota. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1284 (words & chronogram) = 1867 A.D., May 5 - 1868 A.D., April 23	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of the mosque, designated as *Masjid-i-Ashraf*, on the given date. Text composed by Furqatī.
133	Do. – Above the central arch of the facade (below the above). (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1284 (& 2 chronograms) = 1867 A.D., May 5 - 1868 A.D., April 23	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque (No. 132 above) by *(Jamā'at-i-Islām)* i.e., the followers of Islām. Text composed by Ṣafī.
134	Do. – Above the right side arch of the facade.	....	....	Do.	Do.	States that the old mosque previously erected by Ḥājī Ashraf 'Alī was renovated by Maulānā Muḥammad 'Askarī and his brother Muḥammad Ḥasan, sons of Muḥammad Siyādat, in consultation with Dildār Ḥusain one of

						the architects from Lucknow. Text composed by Ṣafī.
135	Do. – Above the left side-arch of the facade.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1289 (& chronogram) = 1872 A.D., March 11 - 1873 A.D., February 28	Do.	Records completion of the mosque on the given date and mentions the names of persons who had been associated with the renovation work of the mosque *viz.*, Mahdī Ḥasan, Faiḍ 'Alī, Ja'far Ḥasan, Muḥammad Bāqir, Zāhid Ḥusain, Asghar Ḥusain and Ḥājī Ḥasan.
136	Do. – Headstone of a grave in the compound (Photgraph).	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1327 (& chronogram) = 1909 A.D., January 23 - 1910 A.D., January 12	Do.	Records the death of a learned scholar Aḥmad Ḥusain. Composed by Salīm.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAMPUR DISTRICT RAMPUR TAHSIL					
137	**Rāmpūr.** – Loose fragmentary slab in six pieces in possession of Shri Intikhābu'r-Raḥmān Khān in Maḥalla Thāna Kunda. (Originally from Budā'ūn).	Lōdī	Sikandar Shāh	A.H. 898 = 1492 A.D., October 23 - 1493 A.D., October 11	Persian prose & verse, Naskh	Fragmentary and damaged. Assigns the foundation of the structure of Chhah-Tāl (*i.e.*, Well-tank ?) to Malik . . . Malik Nīkbakht Khān Jahānī, *Muqṭi'* (*i.e.* governor) of the region (of Budā'ūn). Also records that Malik Nīkbakhat, a religious person laid out the foundation of a mosque, a garden and a *sarāi* (inn) during the reign of Sulṭān Sikandar, on the given date for the sake of public utility. *Cf. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* - 1872 (Calcutta, 1872), pp. 47-48; *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. XLI, pt. I, No. I to IV-1872 (Calcutta, 1872), p. 113.
138	Mosque in Gher Ghulām Nāṣir Khān. On the facade. (Photograph).	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1197 (& chronogram) = 1782 A.D.,	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Assigns the construction of a grand mosque to Ghulām Jīlānī.

				December 7 - 1783 A.D., November 25		
139	Do. – Graves in the compound. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A.H. 1322 (& chronogram) Rajab = 1904 A.D., September 11 - October 10	Urdū verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of one 'Aṯāu'llāh Khān.
140	Dargāh of Mullā Faqīr Akhūnd. Above the main entrance of the tomb (inlaid) (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1206 (& words), Sha'bān 2, Friday night = 1792 A.D., March 26	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Registers the demise of Ḥaḍrat Mullā Faqīr Akhūnd, a learned and saintly figure.
141	Do. – Above the northern entrance of the tomb.	....	....	A.H. 1206 (& chronogram) = 1791 A.D. August 31 - 1792 A.D., August 18	Arabic, Naskh	Records in a chronogrammatic phrase the death of Mullā Faqīr Akhūnd.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
142	Do. – Tomb of Shāh Ḥusain in the compound. Above the entrance.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1259 (& chronogram), Ramaḍān 19 = 1843 A.D., October 13	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of a saintly person named Shāh Ḥusain.
143	Do. – Another grave in the tomb proper. Headstone.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1355 (& chronogram), Ḍhu'lqa'da 7, Saturday Morning = 1937 A.D., January 19	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Maulānā Muḥammad Ghulām Bārī, grandson of Mullā Faqīr Akhūn(d).
144	Dargāh of Shāh Jamāl. Above the southern entrance of the tomb (inlaid). (Photograph).	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1209 (& chronogram) = 1794 A.D., July 29 - 1795 A.D., July 17	Persian verse Nasta'līq	Records the demise of Quṭb-i-'Ālam Shāh Jamāl.
145	Do. – Above the western entrance of the tomb (inlaid). (Do.)	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1210 (& chronogram) = 1795 A.D., July	Do.	Assigns the construction, evidently of the tomb, to one Ḥājī (full name not specified), on the given date.

				18-1796 A.D., July 6		
146	Do. – Grave of Ḥaḍrat-Imāmu'd-Dīn in the compound. Headstone.	....	....	A.H. 1255 (& chronogram) = 1839 A.D., March 17-1840 A.D., March 4	Urdū verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Ḥaḍrat Imāmu'd-Dīn Khān entitled Sulṭān Jī Ghālib Jahān.
147	Do. – Grave of Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad 'Umar in the compound (inlaid). (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1298 (& 3 chronograms), Muḥarram 2, Sunday = 1880 A.D., December 5	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'līq	Mentions the demise of Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad 'Umar, son and successor of Ḥaḍrat Shāh Aḥmad Sa'īd Naqshbandī Mujaddadī. Text composed by Amīr (Mīnā'ī).
148	Do. – Grave of Nawwāb Kalb-e-'Alī Khān in the compound. Headstone (inlaid). (Do.)	Nawwābs of Rāmpūr	Nawwāb Kalb-i-'Alī Khān	A.H. 1304 (& chronogram) = 1886 A.D., September 30 - 1887 A.D., September 18	Persian, Naskh	Refers to the grave as that of Nawwāb Khuld-Āshyān (i.e Kalb-i-'Alī Khān) who died on the given date. Also mentions the name of Maẓhar 'Alī Khān who built the grave.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
149	Tomb of Nawwāb Aḥmad 'Alī Khān in Maḥalla Nānkār. Sarcophagus of the grave.	Do.	Nawwāb Aḥmad 'Alī Khān	A.H. 1256 (& chronogram), Jumādā I, 25, Sunday Morning = 1840 A.D., July 25	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the demise of Nawwāb Aḥmad 'Alī Khān at the age of 55 years, on the given date. Composed by Karam.
150	Motī Masjid. On the facade (inlaid). (Photograph).	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1261 (& chronogram) = 1845 A.D., January 10 - December 29	Persian, Nasta'līq	Contains a chronogrammatic phrase, *Khāna-i-Khudā*, yielding the date, for the construction of the mosque.
151	Mosque of Ḥāfiẓ Vazīr Aḥmad in Maḥalla Ṭhūṭhar. Above the central *miḥrāb*.	. . . .	. . . .	Do.	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Mardān Khān.
152	Rājdwār-kī-Masjid. Grave in the compound. Headstone (inlaid). (Photograph).	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1268, Dhu'l-Ḥijja 22 = 1852 A.D., October 7	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records obviously the death of Maulavī Ghiyāthu'd Dīn 'Izzat, the compiler of the lexicon *Ghiyāthu'l-Lughāt*.

153	Sarā-i-'Azīm in 'Abdu'llāh Gunj (inlaid). (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1291 (& chronogram) = 1874 A.D., February 18 - 1875 A.D., February 6	Do.	Reads : *'Azīm Sarāi*, the chronogram yielding the given date for the construction of the *sarāi* (i.e. inn).
154	On the gate of Office of Sanitation Department, Municipal Committee, locally called *Ṣafāī Bāzār* (inlaid). (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1308 (& chronogram) = 1890 A.D., August 17 - 1891 A.D., August 6	Urdū verse, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of *Ṣafāī Bāzār i.e.* Sanitation Department's Building. Composed by Amīr(Mīnāī).
155	Masjid-i-Maṣūmī near Ishrat Market. Above the central *miḥrāb* (inlaid). (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1310 (& chronogram) = 1892 A.D., July 26 - 1893 A.D., July 14	Do.	Registers the construction of a beautiful mosque and a well, near the hospice (*khānqāh*) of Ḥaḍrat Ma'ṣūm. Composed by Amīr (Mīnāī).
156	Masjid-i-'Uthmān Khān in Gher Sharafu'd-Dīn Khān. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1313 (& chronogram) = 1895 A.D., June 24-1896 A.D., June 11	Do.	Records the construction of a mosque by Ṣāliḥa Khātūn, wife of 'Uthmān Khān with the efforts of Qamaru'd Dīn Khān. Composed by Amīr (Mīnāī).

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 – *Concld.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
157	Mosque in Gher-Ḥasan Khān. Above the central *miḥrāb*.	....	....	A.H. 1322 (& chronogram) = 1904 A.D., March 18 - 1905 A.D., March 7	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'līq	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Maulavī Muḥammad 'Abdu'l Ghāfir Khān, on the given date. Composed by Qudrat.
158	Masjid-i-Kūcha-i-Naqqālān. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1328 (& chronogram) = 1910 A.D., January 13 - 1911 A.D., January 1	Urdū verse, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of a mosque (builder's name not mentioned). Composed by Ḥāfiẓ.
159	Maqbara-i-Janāb-i-'Āliya. Tomb of Muṣṭafā 'Alī Khān nearby. Headstone of the grave.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1335 (& 5 chronograms) (2) 1917 A.D. (& 3 chronograms)	Persian prose & Urdū verse, Naskh & Nasta'līq	Records the death of Sayyid Muṣṭafā 'Alī Khān, son of Sayyid Muḥammad Maḥmūd 'Alī Khān, younger son of Nawwāb Yūsuf 'Alī Khān Bahādūr, the ruler of Rāmpūr, at the age of forty years and nine months. Text composed by Ṣādiq.

160	Ūnchī Masjid in Maḥalla Rājwāḍā. Graves in the compound. Headstones. No. 1.	. . . .	. . . .	(1) A.H. 1315 (& chronogram) = 1897 A.D., June 2 - 1898 A.D., May 21 (2) A.H. 1342 (& chronogram), Dhi'l Qa'da 12 = 1924 A.D., June 15	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'līq & Naskh	Records respectively the dates of birth and death of the daughter of Ḥakīm (physician) Sayyid Muḥammad Ilyās. Composed by Wāṣifī.
161	Do. - Do. No. 2.	. . . .	. . . .	A.H. 1349 (& chronogram), Shawwāl 17, night of Saturday = 1931 A.D., March 7	Urdū prose & verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Sayyida Durr-i-Najaf Begum, mother of Ḥakīm Sayyid Muḥammad Ilyās, on the given date. Further records that the deceased was a learned scholar, commentator of the holy *Qur'ān* and *Ḥāfiẓ-i-Qur'ān* (*i.e.* one who has committed the *Qur'ān* by heart).

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12733	Mēlnīlitanallūr, Sankaranayinarkoyil Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	South wall, central shrine, Kṛishṇasvāmi temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 426 of 1984–85.	2b.
12734	Melneṭṭūr, Manamadurai Taluk, Pasum Pon Tevar District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north wall, (central shrine). Tiruvālaṅgāḍusvāmi temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 101 of 1989–90.	Do.
12735-36	Do.	Do.	Do.
12737	Kandukūru, Devarakonda Taluk, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh.	Pillar slab lying near Shri Venkatayya's house (first side). *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 5 of 1989–90.	Do.
12738	Do.	Second side.	Do.
12739	Do.	Third side.	Do.
12740	Bāhūr, Pondicherry.	Mūlasthānēśvara temple, *ardhamaṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 213 of 1984–85.	Do.
12741	Goṇūr, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Karnataka.	Fragmentary stone standing in front of Īśvara temple. (Right side). *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 129 of 1984–85.	Do.
12742-44	Tirumaṇañjēri, Mayavaram Taluk, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.	West wall (central shrine), Udvāhanāthasvāmin temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 9 of 1914.	Do.
12745-49	Tiruveṟumbūr, Tiruchirappalli Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	South wall, central shrine, Pipīlikēśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 128 of 1914.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12750	Dārāśuram, Kumbakonam Taluk, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.	On a loose stone, lying before the Airāvatēśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 384 of 1984–85.	2b.
12751	Mūkkanahalli, Dharmapuri Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	Stone lying near a house situated to the east of Shri Madhava Rao's field. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 330 of 1984–85.	Do.
12752	Kāñchīpuram, Kanchipuram Taluk, Chingleput District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north verandah round the rock. Aruḷāḷa-perumāḷ temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 510 of 1919.	Do.
12753-54	Do.	*ibid.*	Do.
12755-57	Pottipāḍu, Jammalamadugu Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.	Slab kept in the *chāvaḍi* by the side of Narasiṁhasvāmin temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 306 of 1935–36.	Do.
12758	Amarāvatī, Amaravati Mandal, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Kept in the store-room of the A.S.I., Museum. Findspot : Dharaṇikōṭa. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 4 of 1992–93.	Do.
12759	Chintalapalli, Nandikothur Taluk, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.	Slab lying near the Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 9 of 1942–43.	Do.
12760	Kāñchīpuram, Kanchipuram Taluk, Chingleput District, Tamil Nadu.	Two inscriptions from Kāñchīpuram.	Do.
12761	Brahmāvara, Udupi Taluk, South Kanara District, Karnataka.	Slab kept in lumber-room attached to *prākāra* of Mahāliṅgēśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 485 of 1929.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12762	Chintalapalli, Nandikotkur Taluk, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.	Slab set up in the Āñjanēyasvāmi temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 8 of 1942-43.	2b.
12763-65	Gōṇur, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Karnataka.	Hero-stone fixed in front of the Īśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 131 of 1984-85.	Do.
12766	Vijayawada, Vijayawada Taluk and District, Andhra Pradesh.	Slab kept in the compound of State Archaeology Museum, Vijayawada. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 36 of 1984-85.	Do.
12767	Saṅgamēśvaram, Nandikotkur Taluk, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.	A slab built into the *maṇḍapa* outside the western entrance of the Saṅgamēśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 32 of 1942-43.	Do.
12768	Bāldā, Sirohi Taluk and District, Rajasthan.	On the lintel of a shrine in Sāṁvalā (Narāyaṇa) temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 396 of 1963-64.	Do.
12769	Kohaḷḷi, Athani Taluk, Belgaum District, Karnataka.	Stone set up on the right side wall of Saṅgamēśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 54 of 1992-93.	Do.
12770	Paḷayapēṭṭai, Krishnagiri Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu.	On a rock surface on the Syed Pasha hill. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 302 of 1992-93.	Do.
12771	Tiṭṭakkuḍi, Tittakudi Taluk, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	Second entrance, northern side of the Vaidyanāthēśvarar temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 379 of 1992-93.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12772-73	Arasālapuram, Villupuram Taluk, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	On a loose stone slab, now preserved in the PWD Office. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 348 of 1991-92.	2b.
12774	Kaḍattūr, Udamalaipet Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north wall, central shrine, Koṅgaṇīśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 286 of 1992-93.	Do.
12775	Nālroad, Dharmapuri Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	On a mile stone on the left side of the highway leading to Adiyamāṉkōṭṭai. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 4 of 1992-93.	Do.
12776-77	Tirunelvēli, Tirunelveli Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	Copper-plate inscription of Maṅgamma of Nāyakas of Madurā. Śaka 1616. *A.R.Ep.*, No. A 40 of 1945-46.	Do.
12778	Nettimēḍu, Salem Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	On a slab-stone in the field of Shri Chengodan, lying on the northern side of the hill of Lord Kariya- perumāl. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 273 of 1991-92.	Do.
12779	Brahmagiri, Molakalmru Taluk, Chitradurga District, Karnataka.	Brahmagiri rock edict. *C.I.I.*, Vol. I, pp. 175 ff. and plate.	Do.
12780	Āsanpaṭ, Keonjhar District, Orissa.	Āsanpaṭ Naṭarāja image inscription of Śatru Bhañja. *Ep.Ind.*, Vol. XL, pp. 121. ff. and plate.	Do.
12781	Gōvardhanagiri, Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District, Karnataka.	Pillar inscription (east face). *Ep. Car.*, Vol. VIII. pt. 2, p. 271.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12782	Sāḷuvaṅkuppam, Chingleput Taluk and District. Tamil Nadu.	Atiraṇachaṇḍēśvara cave temple inscription. *Ep.Ind.*, Vol. X pp. 12 ff. and plate.	2b.
12783	Mysore, Mysore Taluk and District, Karnataka.	Copper-plate inscription of Satyāśraya Pṛithivīvallabha Abhinavāditya. *A.R.Ep.*, No. A 22 of 1953–54.	Do.
12784-86	Do.	*ibid.*	Do.
12787	Śōḷavandāṇ. Madurai Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	On a slab set up on the platform of the railway station. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 118 of 1910; *SII.* Vol. XIV. No. 64.	Do.
12788-89	Pondalūru, Rajampet Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.	Slab kept by the side of *Dhvaja-staṁbha* of the Varadarājasvāmi temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 23 of 1984–85.	Do.
12790	Kattebennūr, Hadagalli Taluk, Bellary District, Karnataka.	On the base of the column on the left side entrance, Āñjanēya temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 491 of 1914.	Do.
12791	Kohaḷḷi, Athani Taluk, Belgaum District, Karnataka.	Slab set up inside the *garbhagudi* of Saṅgamēśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 53 of 1992–93.	Do.
12792	Talwārā, Banswara Tahsil and District, Rajasthan.	Stone-slab fixed in a *maṇḍapa*. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 238 of 1984–85.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12793	Mahābalipuram, Chingleput Taluk, Chengai MGR District, Tamil Nadu.	On a rock surface opposite to Vārāha cave. *A.R.Ep.*, No. 33 of 1995-96.	2b.
12794-95	Gōṇūr, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Karnataka.	Slab in front of the Īśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 130 of 1984-85.	Do.
12796	Chakradharpūr, Pargana Chhadesh, Killa Daspata, Orissa.	Seal of *Rāṇaka* Raṇabhañja, regnal year 24. *JBORS*, Vol. VI, pp. 269 ff.	Do.
12797	Do.	Plate i. Do.	Do.
12798	Do.	Plate iia. Do.	Do.
12799	Do.	Plate iib. Do.	Do.
12800	Do.	Plate iii. Do.	Do.
12801	Vaṅkagaṭṭūr, Gudiyattam Taluk, North Arcot Ambedkar District, Tamil Nadu.	On a hero-stone in the mango-grove belonging to Shri Duraiswamy Naidu. *A.R.Ep.*, No. A 20 of 1960-61.	Do.
12802	Chengaṇṇūr, Chengannur Taluk, Alleppey District, Kerala.	Chengannūr copper-plate inscription. Impressions received from Sri T.K.Joseph, Retd. Superintendent of University Publications, Chengannur. *A.R.Ep.*, No. A 20 of 1960-61. Plate ia.	Do.
12803	Do.	Plate ib.	Do.
12804	Do.	Plate iia.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12805	Do.	Plate iib.	2b.
12806	Do.	Plate iiia.	Do.
12807	Do.	Plate iiib	Do.
12808	Mahōbā. Mahoba Taluk. Hamirpur District. Uttar Pradesh.	Pedestal of a broken panel of Jaina figures. kept in the compound of the Sub-divisional Magistrate's residence. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 596 of 1981–82.	Do.
12809	Tirukkakkani, Kaniyanur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala.	Slab built into the floor of the entrance of Mahāvishṇu temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 62 of 1965–66.	Do.
12810-11	Triprayār, Trichur Taluk and District, Kerala.	Rāma temple, central shrine *jagati* to the left of entrance. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 74 of 1970–71.	Do.
12812-13	Vijayanārāyaṇam, Nanguneri Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall, central shrine, Manōnmaṇēśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 10 of 1927.	Do.
12814	Bollepalli, Bhuvanagiri Taluk, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh.	On a pillar set up in front of the Shiva temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 2 of 1973–74 I piece.	Do.
12815	Do.	II piece.	Do.
12816	Do.	III piece.	Do.
12817	Do.	IV piece.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12818	Kuttālam, Tenkasi Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	On a pillar set up on the north side of the Kuṉṟālanāthasvāmin temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. 480 of 1917.	2b.
12819	Anantapuram, Kasargod Taluk, South Kanara District, Karnataka.	On a slab set up near the Gaṇēśa shrine in the Padmanābha temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 111 of 1935–36.	Do.
12820	Vijayanāryāṇam, Nangumeri Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of the Manōnmaṇēśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 11 of 1927.	Do.
12821	Ambāsamudram, Ambasamudram Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	On a slab set up in front of the entrance of the Tirumūlanāthasvāmin temple. *SII.*, Vol. XIV, No. 27.	Do.
12822	Kalkardi, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Karnataka.	Hero-stone set up near the Lakshmī temple (Right side of the road). *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 151 of 1984–85.	Do.
12823	Tiruppattūr, Tiruppattur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu.	On a slab set up in the first *prākāra* of Tiruttaḷīśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. 136 of 1908.	Do.
12824	Vaṇṇāṅgulam, Arni Taluk, North Arcot Ambedkar District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of a Śiva temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 54 of 1995-96.	Do.
12825	Tirukkākkarai, Kanayanur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala.	East and South base of *maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine of Mahāvishṇu temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 64 of 1965–66.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12826-27	Nemali, Arkonam Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	Punnāgīśvara temple, outer *prākāra*, south wall. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 562 of 1981–82.	2b.
12828, 12828a-12829	Do.	Do. *ibid.*, No. B 561.	Do.
12830-32	Koṅgarpuḷiyaṅguḷam, Tirumangalam Taluk, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu.	On the brow of the overhanging rock in the furthermost cave. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 57 of 1910.	Do.
12833	Hāḷutimmalāpura, Hadagalli Taluk, Bellary District, Karnataka.	On a slab lying in a canal. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 492 of 1914.	Do.
12834	Siṉṉamaṉūr, Periyakulam Taluk, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu.	On the west wall of the Lakshmīnārāyaṇaperumāḷ temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 440 of 1907; *S.I.I.*, Vol. XXIII No. 440.	Do.
12835	Do.	*ibid.*	Do.
12836	Tiruviśalūr, Kumbakonam Taluk, Nagai-Quaid-e-milleth District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north *kumuda* of Utsava murthy shrine. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 45 of 1995-96.	Do.
12837	Tiruviśalūr, Kumbakonam Taluk, Nagai-Quaid-e-milleth District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north *bhitti* of the Bhikshāṭana shrine of Śivayōgamātha temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. 40 of 1995–96.	Do.
12838 12838a	Do.	Do.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12839	Kaṇakkampāḷayam. Gobichetti palayam Taluk, Periyar District. Tamil Nadu.	On a loose stone slab in the Bhagavatī Ammaṇ shrine. *A.R.Ep.*, No. 82 of 1995-96.	2b.
12840	Basaruru, Kundapur Taluk, South Kanara District. Karnataka.	Ādināthēśvara temple. Basaruru.	Do.
12841	Do.	Ādināthēśvara temple. Basaruru.	Do.
12842	Do.	Ādināthēśvara temple, Basaruru.	Do.
12843	Do.	Ādināthēśvara temple. (Front).	Do.
12844	Do.	Ādināthēśvara temple. (Back).	Do.
12845	Guntur, Guntur Taluk & District, Andhra Pradesh.	On a slab fixed in the open gallery of Bauddha Śrī Museum, state Musuem. Guntur. Andhra Pradesh. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 4 of 1995-96.	Do.
12846	Do.	A.C. office backyard. Kundapur	Do.
12847 12847a	Vaḍōdara, Vadodara Tahsil & District, Gujarat.	Two cpper-plates preserved in the office of the S.A., A.S.I. Vadodara. Find spot: Loichanda, Pasitana Tahsil. Bhavnagar District. Gujarat. *A.R.Ep.*, No. A 10 of 1995-96.	Do.
12848	Kīḷūr, Tirukkoyilur Taluk, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	North wall of the Vīraṭṭānēśvara shrine. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 240 of 1902; *S.I.I.* Vol. VII No. 868.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12849	Tiruneḍuṅgaḷam, Laḷgudi Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north wall of the Gaṇēśa temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 689 of 1909. *S.I.I.*, Vol. XIX No. 368.	2b.
12850	Gōvindaputtūr, Udaiyarpalaiyam Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of the central shrine in the Gaṅgājaṭādhara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 170 of 1928–29 ; *S.I.I.*, Vol. XIX No. 272.	Do.
12851	Lālgudi, Laḷgudi Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north wall of the central shrine in the Saptarishīśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 117 of 1928–29. *S.I.I.*, Vol. XIX No. 146.	Do.
12852	Vṛiddhāchalam, Vriddhachalam Taluk, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of the central shrine, Vriddhagirīśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 138 of 1900. *S.I.I.*, Vol. VII No. 151.	Do.
12853	Gayā, Bodh-gaya Taluk, Bihar.	Mahādēva shrine close to Narasiṁha shrine, slab built into the west wall. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 129 of 1957–58.	Do.
12854	Vṛiddhāchalam, Vriddhachalam Taluk, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north wall of the central shrine, Vriddhagirīśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 140 of 1900 ; *S.I.I.* Vol. VII No. 153.	Do.
12855	Mēlappaḷuvūr, Udaiyarpalaiyam Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of the Chōḷēśvara shrine in the Agastyēśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 379 and 380 of 1924.	Do.
12856–58	Āḍuturai, Papanasam Taluk, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of the central shrine of the Āpatsahāyēśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 357 of 1907; *S.I.I.* Vol. XXIII No. 357.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12859–63	Gōvindaputtūr, Udaiyarpalayam Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of the *maṇḍapa*, in front of the central shrine, in the Gaṅgajaṭādhara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 179 of 1928–29.	2b.
12864	Banaswārā, Banaswara Taluk and District, Rajasthan.	Rājarājēśvara temple. On the marble slab fixed to the right side of the wall. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 222 of 1984–85.	Do.
12865	Do.	Near the temple of Gōrakhnāth, Nagarwāra. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 225 of 1984–85.	Do.
12866	Arthūṇā, Garhi Taluk, Banswara District, Rajasthan.	On a broken pedestal kept in the sculpture-shed. (No. 239). *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 257 of 1984–85.	Do.
12867	Do.	On the pedestal of a broken Jain image kept in the sculpture-shed (No. 54). *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 266 of 1984–85.	Do.
12868 & 12868A	Nīlāvara, Udupi Taluk, South Kanara District, Karnataka.	On the eighth slab set up in the *prākāra* of the Mahishāsuramardinī temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. 497 of 1929.	Do.
12869	Do.	Do. *ibid.*, No. 498 & 499.	Do.
12870	Jalore, Jalore Tahsil and District, Rajasthan.	Pedestal of an image in the Nēminātha shrine in Śvētāmbara Jaina mandir. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 281 of 1984–85.	Do.
12871	Do.	A hero-stone fixed on a platform near the water-works. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 283 of 1984–85.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12872	Sāñchōre, Sanchore Tahsil, Jalore District, Rajasthan.	On the backside pillar, in the hall of the Mātrēśvar Mahādēv mandir. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 310 of 1984–85.	2b.
12873	Do.	A pillar lying in the house of Shri Ridmal Singh, near Pīpli chauk. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 309 of 1984–85.	Do.
12874	Do.	Fragmentary. A loose stone slab kept in the Nagarpalika office. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 308 of 1984–85.	Do.
12875	Bōdh-gayā, Gaya District, Bihar.	Mahābōdhi temple inscription, on the western face of a railing pillar in the compound of the above temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 113 of 1957–58.	Do.
12876	Do.	Mahābōdhi temple inscription, on the western face of another pillar (No. 26) in the compound of the above temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 111 of 1957–58.	Do.
12877	Gayā, Gaya Tahsil and District, Bihar.	Inscription on the pedestal of an image with a sculpture of two devotees fixed on the left side of the entrance of the Gadādhara shrine, in the compound of the Vishṇupāda temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 123 of 1957–58.	Do.
12878	Do.	Inscription on the left door-jamb of Mahādēva shrine, in the compound of the Vishṇupāda temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 126 of 1957–58; *Ep.Ind.* Vol. XXXIII, p. 108	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12879	Do.	Lower half. *Ibid.*,	2b.
12880	Do.	Inscription on a sculptured slab, fixed on the right wall of the Gadādhara ghāt, in front of the Gadādhara shrine, in the compound of the Vishṇupāda temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 124 of 1957–58.	Do.
12881	Do.	On the Durga image in the Vishṇupāda temple. *Ep.Ind.* Vol. XXXIII No. 20. p. 113; *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 122 of 1957–58.	Do.
12882	Do.	Gaṇēśa in a niche, to the left side of Jagannāth temple. *A.R.Ep.* No. B 118-121 of 1957–58.	Do.
12883	Do.	Inscription on a sculptured stone, fixed into the wall of a building close to the Gadādhara shrine. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 125 of 1957–58.	Do.
12884	Kudupu, Mangalore Taluk, South Kanara District, Karnataka.	On Two pieces of a broken slab on the outer *prākāra* of Ananta Padmanabhaśvāmi temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 460 of 1928-29.	Do.
12885	Do.	Do.	Do.
12886	Gayā, Gaya Tahsil and District, Bihar.	Around carved figures on the wall of Jagann'tha temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 118-121 of 1957–58.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12887	Do.	Inscription on a black slab, fixed into the wall on the side of the entrance into the Gayāsura temple in the compound of the Vishṇupāda temple. (*Ind.Ant.* Vol. XIX, p. 39); *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 127 of 1957–58.	2b.
12888-89	Tiruveṇkāḍu. Shiyali Taluk. Thanjavur District. Tamil Nadu.	On the east side of the inner *gōpura*, Śvētāraṇyēśvara temple (right of entrance). *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 482 of 1918.	Do.
12890	Gayā. Gaya Tahsil and District, Bihar.	Inscription on a black slab, embedded on the front wall on the right side of the entrance of a Śivaliṅga shrine, under a peepal tree in the Akshayaphala temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 117 of 1957–58.	Do.
12891	Do.	Black slab built into the hall, to the right side entrance of Gayāsēna temple in the compound of the Vishṇupāda temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 127 of 1957–58.	Do.
12892	Do.	Inscription on a slab fixed on the western wall. of the Mahādēva shrine, in the compound of the Vishṇupāda temple close to the Narasiṁhabhagavān shrine. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 129 of 1957–58.	Do.
12893	Do.	Inscription on a slab fixed on the right side wall of the shrine of Narasiṁhabhagavān, in the compound of Vishṇupāda temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 130 of 1957–58.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12894	Do.	Inscription on a marble slab, inscribed on both sides, embedded in the floor of a Mahant's tomb in the compound of Mahant's Mutt. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 87 of 1957–58.	2b.
12895	Do.	On an oblong black stone with sculpture of 9 lotus flowers embedded in the floor of the temple, in the compound of Mahant's Mutt. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 86 of 1957–58.	Do.
12896	Do.	Inscription on the left wall, on the inner side entrance of the Sūryanārāyaṇa temple. *Ind.Ant.* Vol. XX, pp. 312 ff; *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 137 of 1957–58.	Do.
12897	Do.	Inscription on a black slab embedded on the left wall of the entrance to the main shrine of the Sītalā temple. *Ind.Ant.*, Vol. XVI pp. 65 ff; *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 134 of 1957–58.	Do.
12898	Do.	Inscription on a black slab fixed on the eastern wall (right side) of the shrine of Śivaliṅga, in front of the main shrine of the Vishṇupāda temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 132 of 1957–58.	Do.
12899	Do.	Inscription on a black stone fixed in a niche, on the right hand side wall of the steps leading into another Mahādēva shrine, in the compound of Vishṇupāda temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 131 of 1957–58.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12900	Do.	Inscription on a black slab embedded on the right side to the entrance into the Kṛishṇadvārikā temple. *JASB* Vol. LXIX, pp. 190 ff; *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 135 of 1957–58.	2b.
12901	Do.	Inscription on the left side of the Sūryanārayaṇa temple. *Int.Ant.*, Vol. X pp. 342 ff; *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 136 of 1957-58.	Do.
12902-04	Do.	On the eastern face of a rock just behind Mahādēva temple, Samant Guru Hill, opposite Vishṇupāda temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 139 of 1957–58.	Do.
12905	Sāñchōre, Sanchore Tahsil, Jalore District, Rajasthan.	On a hero-stone fixed on a platform known as Rao Bālūji Chauhan Sonjira-ki-chhatrī. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 312 of 1984–85.	Do.
12906	Do.	A pillar lying in a dilapidated *samādhi* at Mātāji-ki-sthān. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 314 of 1984–85.	Do.
12907 a & b	Do.	Loose marble slab kept in front of the Sōbhāḷēśvara Mahādēv mandir. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 315 of 1984–85.	Do.
12908	Do.	Jamī Masjid, a slab fixed on the plinth of a shop. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 316 of 1984–85.	Do.
12909	Jalore fort, Jalore Tahsil and District, Rajasthan.	A slab fixed on the wall of the Ambavji-ki-mandir. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 303 of 1984–85.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

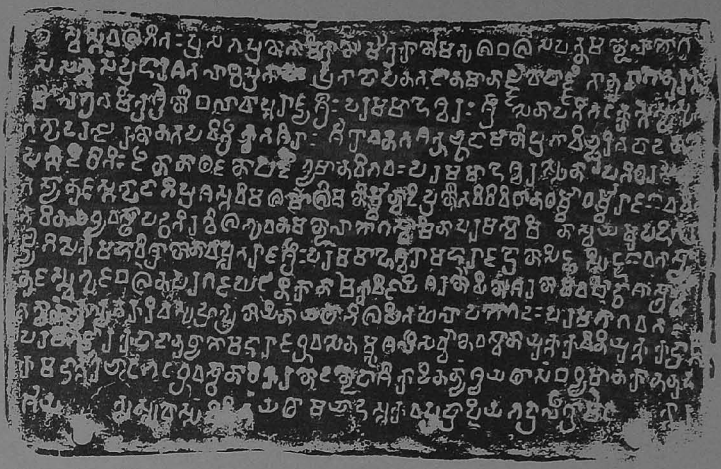
Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12910	Amaravatī, Sattenapalle Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Stone-slab kept in the store room of the Amravati Museum. *A.R.Ep.*, No. 3 of 1995-96.	2b.
12911	Eṣālam, Villupuram Taluk & District, Tamil Nadu.	On the east *Jagatī* of Rāmanāthēśvara temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 158 of 1991-92.	Do.
12912-13	Sarāhan, Chamba Taluk and District, Himachal Pradesh.	On a stone slab preserved in Bhuri Singh museum. Chamba. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 40 of 1981-82.	Do.
12914	Chamba, Chamba Taluk and District, Himachal Pradesh.	Stone slab preserved in the Museum, Chamba. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 34 of 1981-82.	Do.
12915	Chalgēri, Kushtagi Taluk, Raichur District, Karnataka.	Slab kept in front of the Lakshmī temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 93 of 1981-82.	Do.
12916	Mallal, Sivaganga Taluk, Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu.	On a loose stone lying in front of the Nāchchiyār Ammaṇ temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 574 of 1981-82.	Do.
12917	Vāṇiyaṁbāḍi, Vellore Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	Aḷagapperumāḷ temple, south wall. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 571 of 1981-82.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Contd.*,

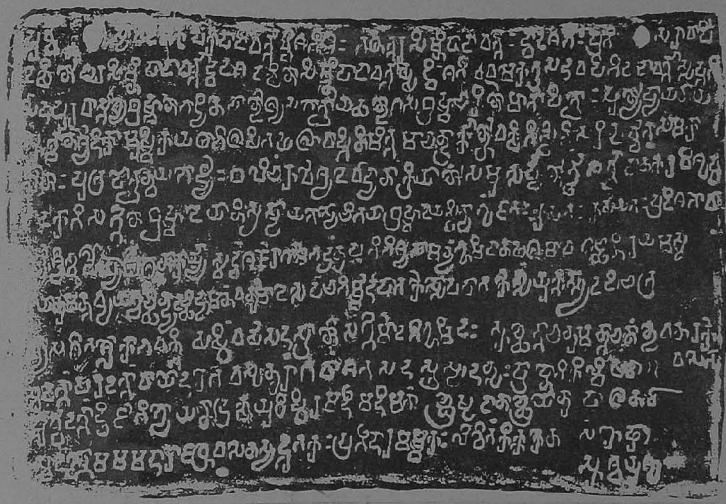
Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12918-19	Salāṭa, Charkhari Taluk, Hamirpur District, Uttar Pradesh.	Pedestal of a broken image of a *tīrthaṅkara* lying in a field, opposite a dilapidated temple near the village. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 598 of 1981-82.	2b.
12920	Mahākūṭa, Badami Taluk, Bijapur District, Karnataka.	Pillar in the porch of the temple of Mahākūṭēśvara. *Ind.Ant* Vol. X p. 103 No. XCIV, d plate; *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 65 of 1981-82.	Do.
12921	Śrīśailam, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.	Slab fixed on the way to Pātāḷa Gaṇēśa. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 21 of 1981-82.	Do.
12922-23	Bādāmi, Badami Taluk, Bijapur District, Karnataka.	Slab lying in front of Īśvara temple near the tank. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 61 of 1981-82.	Do.
12924	Jalore fort, Jalore Tahsil and District, Rajasthan.	Hero-stone fixed in the platform on the way to the Jaina mandir. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 302 of 1984-85.	Do.
12925	Do.	Hero-stone fixed on a platform on the way to the Jaina mandir. *Ibid.*, No. B 301.	Do.
12926 A, B, C & D	Dharmaraopet, Narasampet Taluk, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh.	Pillar kept opposite to the Śiva temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 69 of 1986-87.	Do.
12927	Bāpaṭla, Bapatla Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	On the south wall, right side of the *mahāmaṇḍapa* back of Bhāvanārāyaṇa temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 8 of 1986-87.	Do.

D. – LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 – *Concld.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12928	Do.	South wall, right side of the porch of *mukha-maṇḍapa* of Bhāvanārāyaṇa temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 6 of 1986–87.	2b.
12929	Jalasaṅgavi, Humnabad Taluk, Bidar District, Karnataka.	Below the female figure engaged in writing, on the right side wall of the Mahādēva temple. *A.R.Ep.*, No. B 55 of 1989–90.	Do.



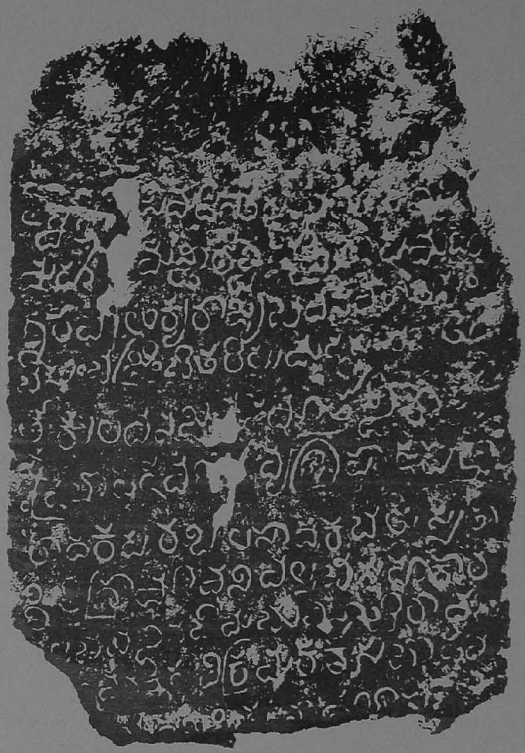
i



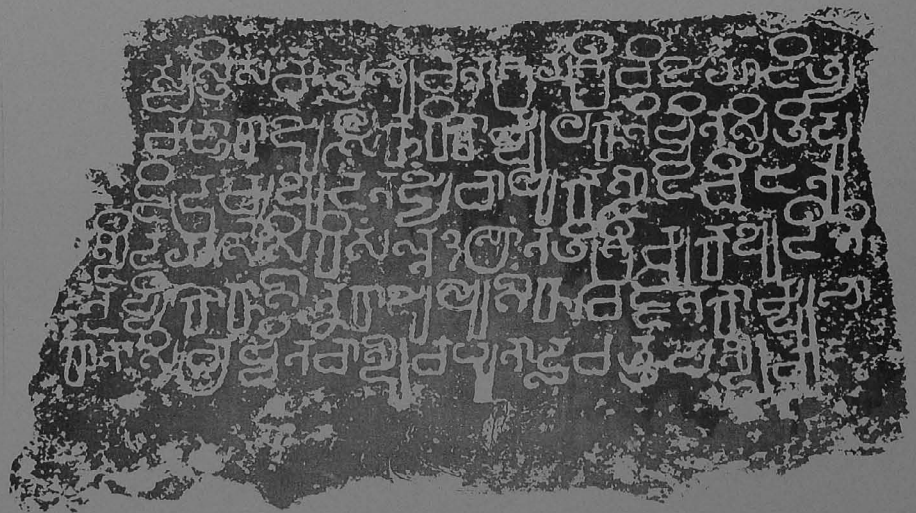
ii

Loichandā Copper-plate inscription of Dhruvasēna, Year 206 (No. A 10)

PLATE II

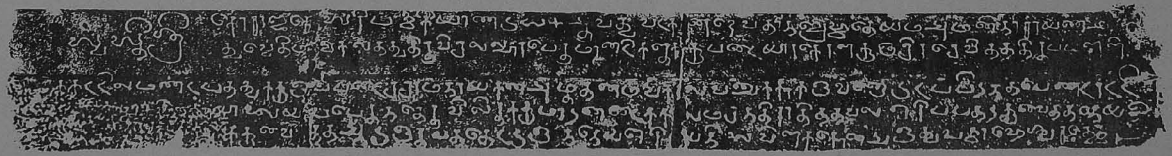


A fragmentary Telugu inscription from Amarāvatī (11th century A.D.) (No. B 3)



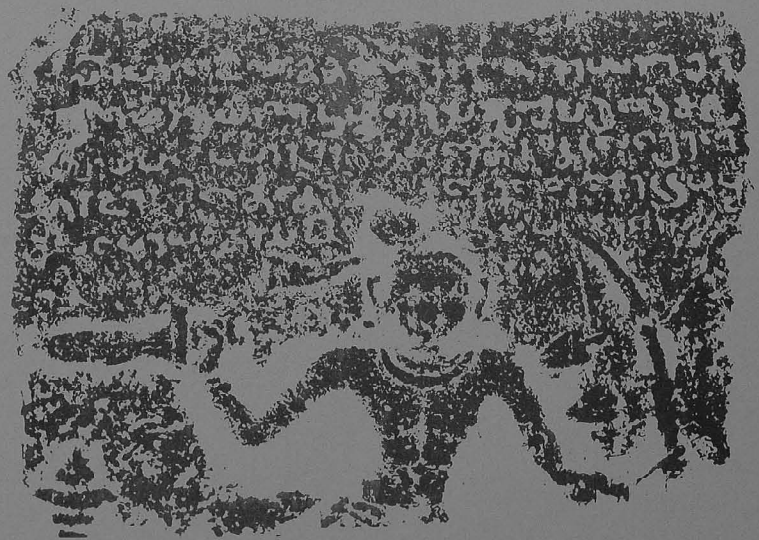
Chēkūru inscription of Vijayāditya (9th century A.D.) (No. B 4)

PLATE III



Tiruvisalūr inscription of Chōla Rājakēsarivarman, Year 11 (No. B 45)

PLATE IV



Vaṅkagaṭṭūr hero-stone inscription of Chōḷa Āditya II, Year 3 (No. B 58)

Kaṇakampāḷayam inscription of the Koṅgu ruler Kulōttuṅga, Year 23 (No. B 82)

Gun-inscription from Daulatābād, dated A.H. 1068 (No. C 67)

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